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The Global Newspaper  
Edited in Paris  
Printed Simultaneously  
in Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong, Singapore,  
The Hague and Marseille

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

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No. 31,671

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15-16, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

## U.S., EC Still Split On Trade

### Shultz Talks Fail To End Dispute On Pipe Imports

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
BRUSSELS — The European Community and the United States failed Friday to resolve a dispute over a U.S. ban on steel pipe imports in talks attended by Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

The dispute has raised the threat of a trans-Atlantic trade war. "It is very tough," the U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, said at a news conference after the meeting. The EC Commission president, Gaston Thorn, said it had not been possible to find common ground for agreement.

The dispute over restricted access to the U.S. market for EC producers will now go to a meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade due to open Monday.

The disagreement over imports of European steel pipes and tubes to the United States broke out when Washington unilaterally suspended all EC imports for December and set a ceiling of 5.9 percent of the U.S. market for next year. The U.S. move was announced Nov. 29.

The steel dispute was one of a wide range of trade disputes that remained unresolved after the talks, the fourth in a series of annual consultations between Washington and Brussels.

"We can see some real troubles ahead," Mr. Thorn said.

The U.S. agriculture secretary, John R. Block, gave notice of a new American drive for freer and more competitive farm export trade, which could mean further clashes with the EC over traditional shares of the world market.

He said Washington had embarked on "bold and aggressive policies" to end its farm production and export subsidies and to compete for markets where it would not tolerate any barriers, whatever the traditional shares.

The United States has consistently called for a dismantling of the community's expensive and controversial farm support system, which it says distorts free trade.

Mr. Block defended a U.S. proposal to end subsidies to farmers and to abandon controls on production. "We can compete in the world markets with this kind of program," he said.

Some Europeans have expressed

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Secretary of State George P. Shultz answered questions Friday after the NATO ministerial meeting in Brussels.

## U.S. Said to End Veto Of Poland's Entry to IMF

The Associated Press

WARSAW — The U.S. Embassy informed the Polish authorities Friday that the United States was planning to lift objections to Poland's joining the International Monetary Fund, sources said.

The decision will end a three-year U.S. veto of Poland's application to the United States lifting its IMF veto.

The Reagan administration responded to an amnesty for political prisoners in July by lifting two sanctions, and said it would end its objections to Poland's membership in the IMF if the amnesty was fully and reasonably implemented.

In a related development, Western diplomatic sources said that a tentative agreement had been reached between U.S. and Polish officials on resuming regular commercial air flights between the two countries.

The United States suspended U.S. landing rights for Poland's national airline LOT after the 1981 crackdown. Washington announced after the amnesty that it was prepared to lift the ban pending completion of negotiations on a new civil air agreement.

A diplomat said that representatives of Pan American airlines were in Warsaw on Friday to meet with Polish officials and that regular commercial flights between the two countries could resume within the next three months if final details on the agreement were worked out.

U.S. Embassy officials said they could not comment on the report.

The U.S. action apparently responds to last week's decision by the Polish government to free two Solidarity underground figures who had been held on charges of treason since their arrest in June.

The detention of the two men, Bogdan Lis and Piotr Mierzejewski, had been the primary stumbling

## NATO Endorses Talks

### Shultz Is Urged To Be Patient At Arms Session

By John M. Goshko  
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization formally endorsed Friday the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva next month and expressed hope that the meeting would lead to "equitable, verifiable and balanced agreements" for reducing nuclear weapons.

Foreign ministers of the 16-nation NATO alliance ended a meeting by welcoming the upcoming session between Secretary of State George P. Shultz of the United States and Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister.

It is NATO's goal, the ministers said in a communiqué, to ease East-West tensions and substantially reduce nuclear weapons through U.S.-Soviet agreements "in which all concerned can have confidence."

At a news conference, Mr. Shultz said his fellow NATO ministers had urged him "to show patience and to go to Geneva without illusions about the difficulty of that task."

He said: "I am going there prepared for serious substantive discussions. From all I can tell, the Soviet Union is similarly preparing itself. Then we'll just have to see what comes of it."

Mr. Shultz reiterated that the Reagan administration intended to consult fully with its allies as he prepared for the Gromyko meeting.

This tentative decision backing the position of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger means military savings would fall far short of the \$58 billion over three years that was recommended by Mr. Reagan's budget working group.

Without major savings in the military budget, Mr. Reagan either would fall short of his goal of reducing the deficit to \$100 billion in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Schroeder Suffers a Stroke

Dr. William DeVries comforted Margaret Schroeder after her husband's right side was partially paralyzed Thursday by a stroke. Doctors said Friday that William J. Schroeder, 52, the artificial heart recipient, was recovering from the stroke. The physicians said Mr. Schroeder still had difficulty speaking but had regained some mobility in his right arm and leg. Doctors said tests would be performed to find what caused the stroke, but said it could have been complications from Mr. Schroeder's diabetes, hardening of the arteries or a blood clot, perhaps on a heart valve.

## Reagan Is Said to Back Weinberger In Rejecting Big Military Budget Cuts

By Jonathan Fuhrbringer  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has indicated he would accept only limited savings in the military budget, according to a senior administration official.

This tentative decision backing the position of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger means military savings would fall far short of the \$58 billion over three years that was recommended by Mr. Reagan's budget working group.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Output In U.S. Up 0.4%

### Producer Prices Rose by 0.5% In November

By John M. Berry  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Led by a big jump in automobile assemblies, industrial production rose 0.4 percent in November following two consecutive monthly declines, the Federal Reserve reported Friday.

The report, coupled with one from the Labor Department showing a 0.5-percent increase last month in producer prices for finished goods was taken by many economists as further evidence that the U.S. economy is expanding at a somewhat faster pace than in the previous four months.

Production gains were widespread, with the biggest coming in durable consumer goods, for which the index rose 2.5 percent. Auto assemblies reached an annual rate of 7.9 million last month, up from "strike-depressed" rates of about 7 million in September and October, the report said.

However, production of so-called home goods — appliances, television sets, furniture and eating — fell 0.6 percent after a 0.9-percent drop the month before.

The output of business equipment fell 0.3 percent, the third monthly decline in a row for that group. Output of intermediate products, such as component parts for machines, also fell 0.2 percent.

Defense and space-equipment production continued to climb steadily. Its 0.9-percent increase left output of that category up 14.3 percent from its level in November 1983.

The overall industrial production index, which measures output of U.S. factories, mines and utilities, was revised downward to show a 0.6-percent decline in September and a 0.4-percent drop in October.

Earlier, the Fed had reported a 0.5-percent drop in September and no change in October. The November increase left the index 6.2 percent higher than it was a year earlier.

The rise in finished goods prices, 0.5 percent, was the largest since last January. The index had dropped 0.2 percent in each of the previous two months and, with a revision, had shown no change in August. The index was up 1.9 percent in the past 12 months.

Higher prices were recorded for most finished goods. The consumer foods portion of the index rose 0.7

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 3)

## Chaotic Exodus Makes Ghost Town of Bhopal

The Associated Press

BHOPAL, India — The area around the Union Carbide Corp. chemical plant was like a ghost town Friday after panicked residents fled in fear of another poisonous gas leak. A leak on Dec. 2 killed more than 2,000 people.

Most houses and shops within four kilometers (2.5 miles) of the

factory stood empty. Across the street, where many of the victims had lived, only a few people walked in the narrow lanes between the mud-brick huts and shanties.

About 2,000 paramilitary troops were deployed in the empty streets, and the army was put on alert.

The exodus began Wednesday when news spread that the government planned to neutralize Union Carbide's remaining 15 tons of poisonous methyl isocyanate Sunday by turning it into pesticide.

O.P. Mehra, a spokesman for the

Madhya Pradesh state government,

estimated that at least 70,000 people had left Bhopal in the past three days by train, bus and truck.

But he said the figure could be higher because many traveled without tickets.

The United News of India reported the departure of 200,000 people, nearly a quarter of the city's 900,000 population.

Despite government assurances that the detoxification process was not dangerous, trains, buses and trucks leaving Bhopal on Friday were still jammed with people carrying possessions in burlap bags on their heads.

The government established refugee centers in schools, other public buildings and sporting grounds for people too frightened to stay in homes near the plant during the neutralization process.

But most people spurned the offer. No one boarded the 24 red and white buses that lined up in front of the plant to carry nearby residents to the shelters.

"The people are running away from Bhopal even though they are still suffering from respiratory problems," said a young doctor treating the shantytown's remaining residents in a makeshift clinic set up in a tent across the street from the chemical plant.

"They have gone to see relatives," said the doctor, who declined to give his name. "They do not want to go to the camps. They have no faith in the government."

The doctor spoke while giving cypripeds to an elderly man. He said that until Wednesday he had treated 600 to 700 people a day for respiratory and eye problems caused by the gas leak. Now, he said, so many people had fled that he had only a few patients.

A special train left Bhopal before dawn for Itarsi, 100 kilometers to the southeast, with more than 3,000 passengers aboard, the United News of India reported. Later in the day trains were still jammed with people sitting on the floor.

Near the bus station, however, a well-dressed man watched the departing crowds and said: "I'm staying. There's no problem."



Trucks in Ethiopia's northern Tigre province waiting to pick up famine refugees for transport south to resettlement areas.

## Battered Ethiopia Begins Ordeal of Resettlement

By Philip M. Boffey  
New York Times Service

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — An armada of battered buses and trucks, modern Soviet helicopters and troop transport planes is carrying tens of thousands of hungry, destitute peasants from the famine areas of northern Ethiopia to more fertile lands in the west and south.

It is the opening wave of what may become one of the largest resettlement programs in recent history.

Over the course of a year, the Ethiopian government plans to relocate 1.5 million farmers at a cost of \$35 million, according to Birhanu Deressa, deputy commissioner of the government's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission. If the plan is successful, many more will be moved the following year.

In the last two weeks, 70,000 have already been resettled, Mr. Birhanu said. Convoys that sometimes include more than 100 vehicles have carried up to 7,000 settlers southward at a time, he added.

It will be a prodigious undertaking for an impoverished nation that is short of money, equipment and technical talent and beset by disease, hunger and civil strife. Many international relief experts say they doubt that it can be done effectively and humanely, at least on the scale and timetable envisioned.

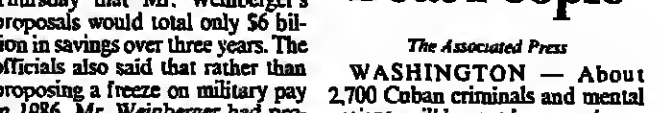
If the project succeeds, some experts say, it could become a model for other drought-affected countries of sub-Saharan Africa whose growing populations are destroying the fragile environment that provides their subsistence.

But the mass evacuation is causing apprehension among some international observers, who fear it could produce a disaster of its own.

Some people wonder if the Marxist regime of Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam will use the program as a cover to disperse people who might support the autonomy movements in some of the famine regions.

Others fear the program will be inhumane, wrenching illiterate villagers from their ancestral lands and dumping them into an inhospitable environment. Still others worry that Ethiopia may gain temporary respite from its current food crisis by blundering into ecological and social problems of even greater proportions.

Is it possible, they ask, that the vast influx of new arrivals from the north will start the fertile areas of the south on a downward spiral of



The New York Times

## 'Freeze' Proposal Clarified

David Hoffman and George Wilson  
The Washington Post reported from Washington

Mr. Weinberger, in a press conference Thursday, denied reports that he asked Mr. Reagan to freeze military pay for 1986, saying he would not "in any way break the faith that we have with respect to adequate pay for the troops."

Administration officials who disclosed further details of his proposal Wednesday said Mr. Weinberger had suggested "front loading" a military pay raise from next fiscal year, 1986, to this fiscal year, 1985.

This would reduce next year's budget, as Mr. Reagan had asked Mr. Weinberger to do, but would still give the military "every penny" of its pay raise, officials said.

The officials said Mr. Weinberger's plan would give the military no pay raise in 1986 but would, in effect, give the 2.1 million Americans in uniform a raise scheduled for January 1986 six months early.

The Pentagon had tentatively set that raise at 7.1 percent. Mr. Weinberger would make it 5.8 percent. This would reduce next year's budget, as Mr. Reagan had asked Mr. Weinberger to do, but would still give the military "every penny" of its pay raise, officials said.

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Officials said Mr. Weinberger had assured the president that he could absorb the additional cost of the early pay raise because other 1985 Pentagon spending was running slower than expected. None of the proposals would affect the scheduled 4-percent military pay raise scheduled for next month.

At Adwa, in the far north of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## INSIDE

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## MONDAY

Henry A. Kissinger gives his outline for arms talks in the sixth in his series of articles.

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## U.S. Missiles Internationalize Sicilian Town's Politics

By E.J. Dionne Jr.  
New York Times Service

COMISO, Sicily — It was a local political fight, the sort of clash over personalities and management that characterizes city politics just about everywhere.

But when the coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Social Democrats that had governed this city in southeastern Sicily fell apart this fall, the matter took on international proportions. For the breakup brought the Communist Party to power in a city that plays host to U.S. cruise missiles.

The local Christian Democratic and Socialist leaders went off to Rome, where they were told by national party chiefs to patch up their differences. Politics in Comiso, they were told firmly, was no longer just about Comiso.

Martino Modica, the Christian Democratic leader on the local council, shrugged and smiled when asked if the national party organizations normally showed so much interest in the political affairs of this city of 28,000 people.

"Normally, they allow the local parties to make their own agreements," he replied. "In this case, no. The Communists could make Comiso a city of pacifists. And that certainly doesn't make the national government happy."

But Salvatore Zago, the Communist mayor, does not expect this to happen, even if he manages to hold onto office.

"I don't think it's a curious situation," he said of his role in an interview at his office. "A mayor's position is very limited."

Mr. Zago, who has requested a meeting with Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini, criticizes the



Salvatore Zago

Whatever their views on the base, many Comisani say the political struggle symbolizes what happens when a town gets caught between competing ideologies.



Angelo Nicosi

missiles, in line with the party's official position. But he says he does not expect to be able to get them out single-handedly.

"We'll begin by asking for the dismantling of the base," he said. "But since we don't think Spadolini will accept that, we will also ask for help in dealing with the problems the base has brought to our city."

What was once a political struggle of major dimensions has come down to a much quieter exchange of views, and that marks the important change that has come over this city since the dispute over the missiles was at its height two years ago, after an abandoned military airport was chosen as the base for 112 cruise missiles.

Comiso is quiet these days, and even Mr. Zago says that whatever changes have taken place are not easily noticed. In general, residents

seem to have accepted the base's presence.

U.S. Air Force personnel have been stationed at the base for a year and a half — the first 16 missiles became operative last March — and the Americans say they certainly feel more welcome than they did at first.

The first time Staff Sergeant Doug Layton walked through the center of Comiso eight months ago, he said, he was spat upon by a demonstrator. More recently, he said, "a couple of us were walking down the street and there was this group of Italian kids jumping up and down yelling, 'Here come the Americans, here come the Americans.' They were happy to see us."

According to figures provided by the U.S. Consulate in Palermo, the roughly 1,000 Americans at the base spent \$1.8 million in the local

economy last year. Over all, the consulate estimates local spending by the base at \$4.3 million. Mayor Zago dismisses the amounts spent as a trifle.

Whatever their views on the base, many Comisani say the political struggle on the local council, and Rome's involvement in it, symbolizes what happens when a town gets caught between competing ideologies. Some autonomy is lost and the local people must come to terms with outside forces — in this case, American soldiers, anti-nuclear demonstrators and the vagaries of world politics — that they once seemed happy to ignore.

The fears expressed most often by the local people are problems with drugs, prostitution, traffic and general disruption, although such problems do not seem to have materialized yet.

"Comiso is a very traditional town, a very rooted town," said Piero Tartulici, a restaurateur. "And there will be a village of thousands of people next door living a completely different life, a different culture. We're going to have to be ready to take steps if we're going to avoid a trauma."

To hear people in Comiso speak, there is a certain parallel in the town's worries about the American soldiers and its dislike of the anti-nuclear demonstrators who once poured into the area for protests. Comiso has a leftist political tradition, but is conservative culturally and socially.

"There was not much solidarity between the Comisani and the foreigners who came to demonstrate," said Federico Sciveres, a leader of the local anti-missile campaign and a Communist, adding with a grin, "In their way of dressing, they were not elegant."

For the most part, the demonstrators have melted away, a reflection not only of local conditions, but also of the apparent decline of the anti-nuclear movement in Western Europe.

While the Italian Communist Party supports the movement, it is not seen as very enthusiastic. "It tried to dampen the peace movement," said Angelo Nicosi, a local businessman and an anti-missile activist. "The young people expected a lot more."

The Americans at the base also want to win the struggle for the hearts and minds of the Comisani. "They don't want this whole area nuked, and I don't blame them," said Staff Sergeant Mark McClintock. "But we're here to deter the Soviet threat. We don't want to start a war."

## González Gets Backing for Policies at Party Meeting

MADRID — Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain seemed assured Friday of gaining support for his moderate policies, including the contentious issue of remaining in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, at the national congress of his ruling Socialist Party.

He received overwhelming support in the first key vote. Party officials said 95 percent of the 769 delegates had approved the main executive report.

The vote followed a debate on Mr. González's speech on Thursday at the start of the four-day congress, the first since the Socialists took power two years ago.

Although there were no votes against the report, Mr. González came under fire for his economic policies and for his stand in favor of continued Spanish membership in NATO which his Socialist Workers' Party has traditionally opposed.

Thousands of shipyard workers, whose jobs are threatened by the government's plans for overhauling unprofitable industries, demonstrated near a congress.

Mr. González repeated that there were no alternatives to his economic policies which have promoted growth and exports but have failed to bring down an unemployment rate of nearly 20 percent.

Nicolás Redondo, leader of the Socialist General Workers' Union and one of Mr. González's chief critics inside the party, attacked the government's job cuts in industry.

He added that no one was challenging Mr. González's leadership.

Other speakers criticized Mr. González for recommending a reversal of the party's anti-NATO stand.

A leftist critic, Manuel de la Roca, said Mr. González had failed to provide convincing reasons why Spain should stay in NATO.

Mr. González said he was confident the congress would go along with this.

An alternative resolution on NATO calls for the party to campaign for withdrawal from the alliance in a referendum. It also demands Spanish neutrality and withdrawal of U.S. forces from naval and air bases in Spain.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Druze Officer Is Killed in Beirut

BEIRUT (AP) — Gunmen assassinated a senior Druze army officer in Beirut on Friday and heavy artillery battles broke out again on the northern edge of Israel's occupation zone in south Lebanon, the police reported.

The three-hour battle between Druze and Christian militiamen in the Kharroub region was the first serious violation of a cease-fire that halted three days of fighting in the province Wednesday. The police said 10 civilians were killed and 40 wounded in that round of fighting, but no casualty reports were issued on the fresh hostilities.

The assassinated officer, Lieutenant Colonel Adel Abu Rabis, was shot by two masked assailants who jumped from a car and attacked his Jeep with submachine guns in the Hamra district in mostly Moslem West Beirut, the police said.

### Lambsdorff Loses His Legal Immunity

BONN (UPI) — The Bundestag Friday stripped the former economics minister, Otto Lambsdorff, of his parliamentary immunity from prosecution for alleged tax evasion.

The action honored a request from the Bonn federal prosecutor who had filed charges against Mr. Lambsdorff last week for allegedly arranging political gifts for his party that were illegally laundered through tax-exempt foundations so the donors could avoid taxes.

The new charges are not directly related to June's formal indictment against Mr. Lambsdorff for influence peddling in the Flick political bribery affair. It was this indictment that caused Mr. Lambsdorff, a member of the small Free Democratic Party that shares power with Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats, to step down from his cabinet post. He was indicted for allegedly paying 135,000 Deutsche marks (about \$43,500) for his party from the Flick industrial concern in return for helping the company obtain a major tax exemption.

### U.S. Test Fighter Finishes First Flight

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California (Combined Dispatches) — The experimental X-29 jet, which was designed to test technologies for the next generation of fighter planes, completed its first test flight Friday.

Chuck Sewell, the chief test pilot for Grumman Aerospace Corp., which built the plane, reached a speed of about 250 mph (404 kph). A NASA spokesman said the flight appeared to have been successful.

The \$30-million plane is to be used only to test technologies that will be used in computer-controlled fighters of the future, a Grumman spokesman said. The aircraft is most notable for its main wings, which are angled forward from the fuselage rather than swept back, as on current aircraft. Theoretically, the design should reduce aerodynamic drag, and thereby permit a smaller aircraft with less power that would outperform heavier and more powerful aircraft.

### U.K., Miners Fail to Break Deadlock

LONDON (Reuters) — Government ministers and trade union leaders failed Friday to break a negotiating deadlock in Britain's nine-month coal miners' strike. A meeting aimed at bringing miners' leaders and the state-run National Coal Board back to the negotiating table broke down after less than two hours.

Norman Willis, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, which represents 10 million union members, said afterwards that he was disappointed there was "no cheerful news." Energy Secretary Peter Walker said the meeting had been a useful exchange of ideas, worries and hopes for the future. But he said the union congress had no specific proposal from the National Union of Mineworkers, whose demand that pits be kept open until the coal runs out was impossible.

In the northern English town of Rotherham, meanwhile, the miners' leader, Arthur Scargill, was fined by a court Friday for ignoring a policeman's order to move from a picket line last May. Mr. Scargill was fined £250 (\$300) on two charges of obstructing a police officer and obstructing a road and ordered to pay costs of the case up to £750 (\$900).

### U.S. May Keep Observers at UNESCO

WASHINGTON (NYT) — President Ronald Reagan is expected to keep an observer mission at UNESCO's meetings to make it plain that the United States would reconsider its scheduled decision to withdraw if the agency changed substantively.

Administration officials said Leonard H. Marks, who was director of the U.S. Information Agency from 1965 to 1969 and is now chairman of the board of the Foreign Policy Association in New York, was under consideration to head the panel.

Mr. Reagan's decision to quit the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization — which he is expected to announce next week — will come early a year after Secretary of State George P. Shultz announced that the United States would withdraw at the end of 1984 unless the organization made substantive changes.

### U.S. Lacks Proof of Iranian Complicity

WASHINGTON (NYT) — U.S. intelligence officials say that they have no hard evidence indicating Iranian complicity in the hijacking of a Kuwaiti airliner to Iran last week.

The officials said Thursday that radio communications had been monitored between Iranian authorities and the Arab gunmen who hijacked the plane and killed two American passengers at the Tehran airport. Based on information from this and other sources, the intelligence officials said, they felt there was nothing to indicate that the Iranians had been involved in planning the hijacking or in the violence aboard the aircraft.

These officials did not rule out the possibility that investigation might produce such evidence. But, the officials added, no evidence had been found in intelligence channels to confirm private assertions by administration officials that the Iranians had, at a minimum, provided actual aid to the hijackers once the plane reached Tehran.

### For the Record

A Soviet journalist based in Vienna has defected. West German counterintelligence sources said Friday. They said that Vadim Ivanov, the head of the Vienna office of Tass, decided to remain in the West rather than go back to the Soviet Union for reassignment. (UPI)

The trial of six dissenting intellectuals charged with plotting to overthrow Yugoslavia's Communist regime was adjourned Friday until Dec. 24 when it will again adjourn until Jan. 7. (UPI)

Premier René Lévesque's government survived a Liberal Party no-confidence motion Friday in Quebec's National Assembly, 56-49. There was one abstention and 16 members were absent. (UPI)

Forty East Germans who have been camped in the West German Embassy in Prague in an attempt to force East Germany to grant them exit visas began a hunger strike Friday, the West German government said. (Reuters)

Citizens of Belize voted Friday in national elections seen as the toughest challenge to Prime Minister George C. Price since he rose to political pre-eminence 27 years ago. First results are expected Saturday. (AP)

The Soviet prime minister, Nikolai A. Tikhonov, will pay a visit to Turkey later this month, the most important contact between the two countries in two years, Pravda reported Friday. (Reuters)

The British Conservative Party candidate, Michael Portillo, won the by-election for Southgate in North London Thursday which was called following the death of the Conservative MP, Sir Anthony Berry, in the IRA bombing in Brighton in October. (UPI)

### Ethiopia Starts Resettlement

(Continued from Page 1)

Tigre, ragged, impoverished peasants are loaded onto trucks and ferried southward, according to some who have witnessed the loadings, to Aksum.

There, at a dusty, unpaved runway, they are said to be loaded onto Soviet helicopters, which take them farther south to Makale, the capital of Tigre province. Then they join local refugees and are herded onto Soviet Antonov transports, which take them on to Addis Ababa, the merging point for the mass evacuation.

The final leg of the 500- to 800-mile journey to the new settlements is made in convoys of trucks and buses.

An even larger stream of refugees is funneling southward from Wollo province. The press tour passed rickety buses crammed with peasants, trucks loaded shoulder to shoulder and large staging areas with thousands of refugees waiting. Over the last several days, almost

30,000 displaced farmers have been relocated from Wollo, and over the last several weeks, 17,000 have been ferried south from Tigre by air, according to Shemeles Alemn, the regional administrator of Wollo.

Opinion is divided on whether the relocations are really voluntary. Mr. Shemeles said he had been surprised by the large outpouring of volunteers for resettlement when the peasants' associations and other groups described the benefits of the program.

"There is no problem getting people," he said. "It is as if a volcano was erupting and people are trying to escape."

But some observers believe peasants are being coerced. Louis Christ, who heads the International Red Cross relief operations in Aksum and Addis, said he believed that thousands of famine victims had fled back to their villages, at least temporarily, in fear that they might have to relocate.

## NATO Endorses U.S.-Soviet Talks on Nuclear Arms Control

(Continued from Page 1)

range cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe.

The first deployments last year in Britain, West Germany and Italy caused the Russians to walk out of earlier arms-control talks in Geneva. The missiles were installed in response to the Soviet deployment of SS-20 missiles by the Soviet Union.

As a spur to gaining renewed Soviet cooperation, the communiqué restated NATO's "two-track

policy" of offering to reconsider Western deployments of intermediate-range nuclear forces, or INF, if the Soviet Union reduced its SS-20 missiles in Eastern Europe.

"The allies concerned are willing to reverse, halt or modify the long-range INF deployments, including the removal and dismantling of missiles already deployed, upon achievement of a balanced, equitable and verifiable agreement calling for such action."

But it also warned: "In the ab-

sence of a concrete negotiated result obviating the need for such deployment, the allies concerned emphasized their determination to continue the deployment of longer-range INF missiles as scheduled."

However, two countries formally delayed taking a position on that portion of the communiqué.

They were Greece, where the government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu is hostile to deployment, and Denmark, where the government is susceptible to strong

pressure from the domestic anti-nuclear lobby.

Two other countries, Belgium and the Netherlands, which are each supposed to deploy 48 cruise missiles, have also been forced by similar domestic opposition to delay putting the missiles in place.

But both governments endorsed Friday's communiqué reaffirming the two-track policy.

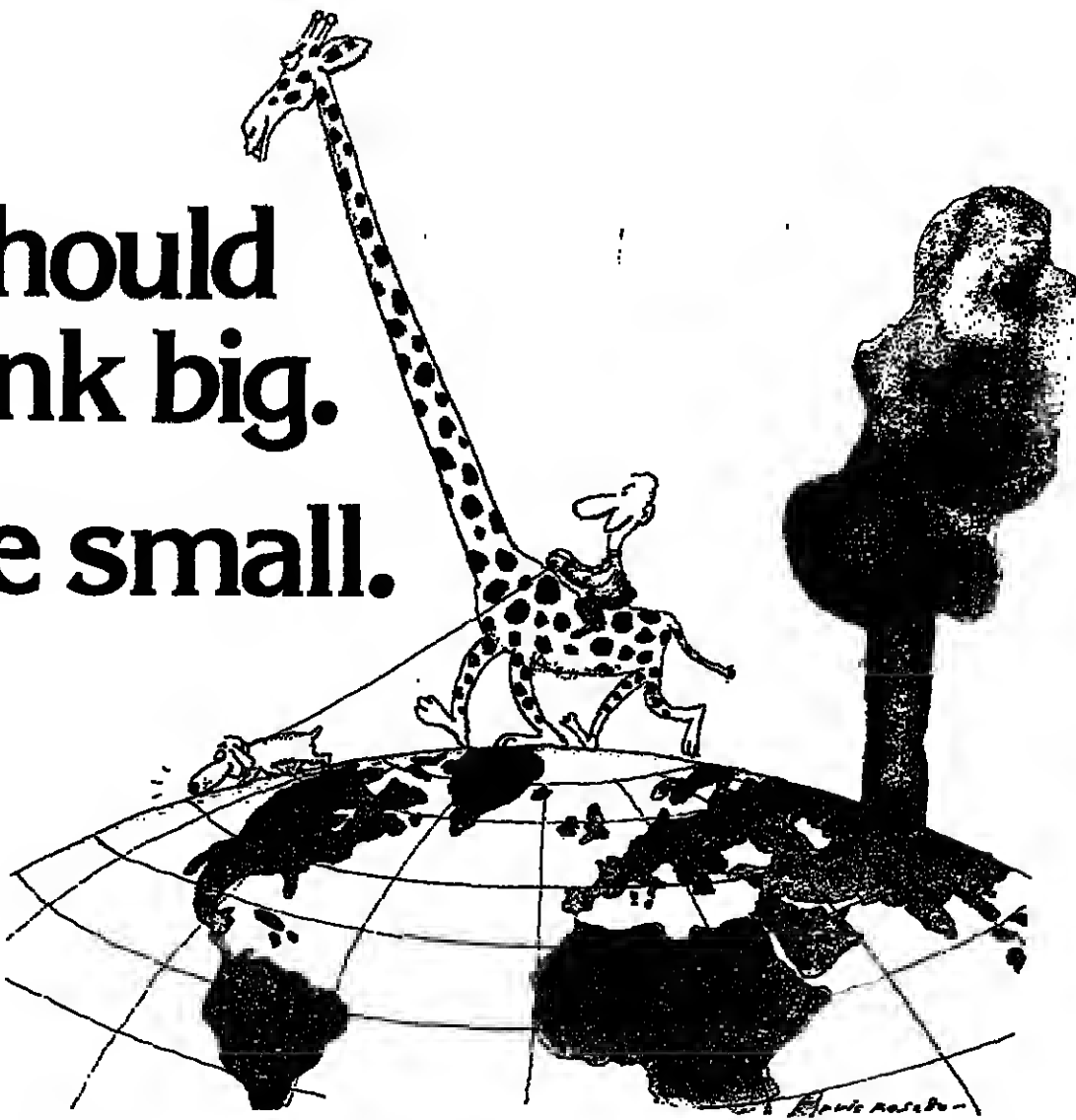
Mr. Shultz was questioned about whether the United States intended to press ahead with President Ron-

ald Reagan's proposals for developing outer-space weapons, which have been opposed by the Soviet Union.

Mr. Shultz described Mr. Reagan's plan as "a research program," and he said, "I think it is a very positive contribution to strategic deterrence."

When questions persisted about whether the United States might delay testing of anti-satellite weapons, he replied, "How can you delay a research program?"

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## AMERICAN TOPICS

A Jump in the Lake  
No Laughing Matter

Everybody laughed when scientists at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California recommended jumping into the nearest lake, river or swimming pool in the event of a surprise nuclear attack or taking cover from the blast wave in a ditch or behind a curbstone.

Newspapers ridiculed the idea in editorials. Art Buchwald wrote a column and the San Francisco Chronicle ran a cartoon showing a line of bathing beauties waiting in the surf. The caption: "Nuclear Bomb Drill at Livermore Lab."

The Federal Emergency Management Agency, which had commissioned the study, rejected it as "ludicrous." The author, David Gregg, defends it and notes that most U.S. cities are located on bodies of water.

"This study was not intended to solve all the problems of a nuclear exchange," Mr. Gregg says. "It was intended to give people a chance at surviving the first few minutes."

## Facts and Figures

More than 10 million Americans lived in 3,874,236 mobile homes, or 3 percent of U.S. dwellings, in 1980, the Census Bureau reports. ... The Consumer Product Safety Commission says toy-related injuries to children dropped from 123,000 in 1982 to 118,000 in 1983.

Some 'Excellence'  
Falls On Hard Times

Two years ago, the book "In Search of Excellence," offering an inside look at how the best-run corporations in America got that way, became a smash hit. It had sold 2.8 million copies at last count.

But Business Week magazine says that of the 43 "best-run" companies listed by the authors, Thomas J. Peters and Robert H. Waterman, fully a third aren't looking so excellent these days.

The reasons vary. Fluor, a construction firm, broke the book's rule of not jumping into strange businesses by spending \$2.3 billion for St. Joe Minerals Corp. just before the minerals market collapsed. Disney Productions, on the other hand, chose to "stick to the knitting," as the authors advised, and missed out on the video cassette boom.

Peter Behr of The Washington Post writes that in fairness, the authors could hardly have anticipated the surge of international competition or the crippling impact of the overvalued dollar on U.S. exports.

The book focused the attention of managers inward, on the need to tighten and revitalize. Mr. Behr writes, "but the lesson some companies have drawn about the 1980s is an equally compelling need to look outside, at how the battle is changing and where the next punch is coming from."



Robert H. Waterman

An Article  
About an Article

"When Ronald Reagan carried 49 states and won 523 electoral votes, it was not an historic victory," said John Chancellor, the senior commentator for NBC News, in an article for The New York Times.

"Walter F. Mondale's poor showing wasn't an historic defeat."

No indeed, said Mr. Chancellor, neither of these was an historic event. Each was a historic event.

The bad news from the election is that it has allowed that sneaky old fraud "an historic" to shuffle back on stage, accompanied by two shabby cousins, "an Hispanic" and "an heroic."

This disreputable threesome was all over the news pages and the television channels during the campaign, Mr. Chancellor said, noting that, "The rule is clear. It depends not on how the word is spelled, but on how it is pronounced."

Thus: a one-way ticket to oblivion, a united electorate, but an honest effort, an hour of triumph.

—Compiled by  
ARTHUR HIGBEE

## Guatemala Leadership Gains Acceptance

By Loren Jenkins

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE  
GUATEMALA CITY — When President Belisario Betancur of Colombia, one of Latin America's most respected democratic leaders, left here after a recent state visit, he had unusual praise for the martial-law government of General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores.

Mr. Betancur said that Guatemala, a nation with one of the worst human rights records in the region, was setting a positive "example for the rest of Latin America."

Choosing his words carefully, the Colombian leader said that Guatemala's plan to return to civilian rule after its freely elected Constituent Assembly writes a new constitution was being watched with "interest and hope" in the rest of the region.

Mr. Betancur's visit underlined the extent to which the 16-month-old government of General Mejia Victores, economically weakened and under political pressure both internally and from abroad, has transformed the nation's image.

Other democratic governments that had denounced Guatemala, which has been ruled by the military for 30 years, as one of the most repressive nations in Latin America have begun to embrace it.

For example, President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica, one of Guatemala's most vocal critics, welcomed and praised General Mejia Victores when he visited last week. Mr. Monge promised to return the visit in the near future.

Although death squad killings and disappearances continue, General Mejia Victores has promised to hold free elections for a civilian president after the constitution is completed sometime next year.

General Mejia Victores, who came to power in a military coup Aug. 8, 1983, presided over the election of the 88-member Constituent Assembly on July 1.

"We are doing what we are doing because we believe in it," said the foreign minister, Fernando Andrade, one of the architects of the change. "We are proving this with deeds, not empty words."

The main deed, Mr. Andrade said, was the move to democratize the country of 7.7 million people in accordance with the principles of the four-nation Contadora group. This group, made up of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, has proposed a formula to bring peace to Central America that calls for nations in the region to establish "democratic, representative and pluralistic systems."

Mr. Andrade, once a lawyer for the military officers who are the real political power in Guatemala, spoke about Latin America's new awareness that history favors a return to democracy over continued military dictatorships.



General Mejia Victores

But many Latin American diplomats believe that Guatemala could no longer ignore world criticism of its military rule and its repression of the opposition.

Guatemala's past military rulers dealt with their opponents, both unarmed dissidents and leftist guerrillas who have fought the government in the countryside for a

decade, with a brutality that left tens of thousands dead.

At first, neither the cutoff of U.S. military aid by President Jimmy Carter in 1977 nor shrinking financial assistance from the United States and European nations deterred Guatemala from its policies, and the nation's isolation increased.

But as time has passed, senior Latin American analysts here say, Guatemala has discovered that it could not go it alone and survive. Guatemala's agricultural economy has been damaged by the world recession and shrinking prices of coffee, sugar and cotton. Its foreign exchange reserves have been exhausted, and foreign creditors have resisted bailing it out because of its human rights record.

Equipment for Guatemala's 30,000-man armed forces also has dwindled to three helicopters and eight small Israeli troop transports that still are serviceable.

"Guatemala has finally wised up and realized it can no longer afford to live in isolation," said one senior Latin American diplomat here who requested that his name not be used. "The Mejia Victores government seems at last to have concluded that the nation's future depends

on gaining the acceptance of the world community of nations both in America and in Europe."

The immediate payoff for the move toward restoring democracy is the growing diplomatic acceptance of Guatemala, as reflected in General Mejia Victores's welcome in Costa Rica and President Betancur's visit.

But perhaps the greatest consequence of Mr. Andrade's policies is the increasing prospect for foreign economic and military aid in Guatemala's nearly bankrupt economy.

The Reagan administration has set U.S. economic aid for Guatemala at \$17.8 million for next year, an increase over 1984 of about 40 percent. And, for the first time since 1977, \$300,000 in military aid has been allotted for the training of Guatemalan soldiers. However, Congress turned down an additional \$10 million in military sales that the administration proposed.

The biggest guarantee that we have that Guatemala now is really going to go ahead with democratization is the fact that if it doesn't, the army knows the country will go broke in a very short order," said one Latin American ambassador here.



TEXAS TORNADO TRAIL — The Dallas suburb of Mesquite was damaged Thursday when tornadoes moved through north central Texas. Officials said at least 30 people were injured and 200 buildings damaged.

Age, Sex and Cigarettes:  
All Affect Sense of Smell

By Boyce Rensberger

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE  
WASHINGTON — The first systematic testing of the ability to detect odors shows that in general, the sense of smell is better in women than in men, in nonsmokers than in smokers and in young adults than in the elderly.

The last of these "is the really important finding," Richard L. Doty, a specialist in disorders of the sense of smell who directed the study, said in an interview on Thursday. "A great many of our elderly have lost much of their ability to smell. In fact, a great many can't smell at all."

Mr. Doty's research at the University of Pennsylvania involved 1,955 volunteers ranging in age from 5 to 99 and tests of 40 chemically simulated scents, including cinnamon, cherry, pizza, gasoline, tobacco, mint, soap, grass, lemon, motor oil and root beer.

Mr. Doty found that a person's olfactory ability is usually at its best between the ages of 20 and 40. The study suggests that among people between the ages of 65 and 80, about 60 percent have severe losses in the sense of smell and about one-fourth have lost all ability to smell.

Among those over 80, the proportion with a severe loss was 80 percent. Nearly half could not smell anything.

At all ages, females scored higher than males. Middle-aged women scored about 5 percent higher; women over 65 scored 10 percent to 15 percent higher. In other words, as women grow older they lose less of their smelling ability than do men of the same ages.

Mr. Doty said that the female superiority also showed up when the test was used in Japan and within various racial groups in the United States.

Smokers at all ages scored lower than nonsmokers, confirming the belief that smoke damages nerve endings in the nose.

In the interview, Mr. Doty said that for the elderly, the loss of the olfactory sense can be serious. Because they no longer enjoy food, many do not eat well and become malnourished. Because many cannot smell smoke or leaking gas, they are vulnerable to fires and asphyxiation.

## Hepatitis B Seen on Increase in U.S.

Health Experts Urge the Vaccination of High-Risk Groups

By Christine Russell

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE  
WASHINGTON — Health experts have warned of a rapid increase in the United States of cases of hepatitis B, a serious viral disease that can lead to death from liver cancer or cirrhosis. They urged a major national push to vaccinate high-risk groups against the disease.

Dr. James Mason, head of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, said Thursday that the incidence of the disease has risen 68 percent since 1978, to 200,000 infections last year. "In anyone's book, it is one of the top killers and cripples in the United States," he said.

Major health groups, including the centers, released new scientific evidence to support assurances that a vaccine to prevent the disease, available since 1982 but not yet widely used, is safe and effective.

"It is clear, absolutely clear, that this vaccine is safe," Dr. Mason said, dismissing what he called unfounded fears that the vaccine might transmit AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, which is usually fatal.

The hepatitis B warning coincided with two other major health developments Thursday:

• The agency said there would

be a severe shortage in the coming year of a combination vaccine to protect children against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (whooping cough). It called for an immediate postponement of follow-up shots for children 18 months and older "until greater supplies are available."

Dr. Mason said that he did not expect disease outbreaks to result, since infants at greatest risk still would get shots, while older children would carry immunity from their initial shots.

A British journal reported the first documented case of a health care worker becoming infected with the AIDS virus after accidental exposure to blood from a patient with the disease. U.S. officials, concerned about reaction among health workers, cautioned that with adequate precautions the risk to health care workers still appears to be quite small.

AIDS has affected more than 7,000 Americans since it was identified in 1981, killing nearly half of them. The disease is found predominantly among sexually active homosexual men and intravenous drug abusers. It is spread by a virus through sexual contact and through blood and body fluids, and its route of transmission is similar to that of hepatitis B.

Hepatitis B is also spread through sexual contact, contaminated needles, from carrier mothers to infants and through contact with body fluids. Although far less deadly, it is a far greater public health problem. But because it has been around longer, people have been less concerned, Dr. Mason

said. If it were discovered today, he said, "people would be just as concerned about hepatitis B as they are about AIDS today."

Because the hepatitis B virus is difficult to grow in the laboratory, the vaccine is produced from blood products taken from hepatitis carriers, such as homosexual men, who are the same groups at greatest risk of carrying AIDS in their blood.

But the study results released Thursday by the disease centers and New York researchers, in conjunction with the vaccine manufacturer, Merck, Sharp & Dohme, documented that the AIDS virus is not present in the vaccine and that any viruses originally in the blood would have been killed by chemicals used in the production process.

About 200 million people worldwide, including a million Americans, are chronic carriers of hepatitis B, Dr. Mason said. Each year, experts noted, 200,000 more Americans are infected, with about 50,000 developing serious signs of the disease such as jaundice and 10,000 needing hospitalization.

Many people exposed to the virus do not become ill and in fact become immune to the disease, but about 10 percent of them become long-term carriers who are at risk of later developing serious illness and can also affect others, often unknowingly, Dr. James Maynard of the disease centers said.

Hepatitis B is generally a disease of young adults from 15 to 40, he said. It has risen from about 40 cases per 100,000 Americans in 1979 to an expected level of almost 70 cases per 100,000 this year.

Editor Leaves Managua,  
Cites Threats, Economy

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE  
WASHINGTON — Pedro Joaquín Chamorro Jr., the editor of Nicaragua's sole opposition newspaper, La Prensa, has gone into voluntary exile in Costa Rica, saying that censorship and travel restrictions by the leftist Sandinista government have made his life in Managua "impossible."

Mr. Chamorro, 33, said in an interview Thursday that the Sandinista National Liberation Front's increasing repression of its domestic critics, combined with anonymous death threats, have caused many opposition political figures to consider leaving.

"I know about 20 that would leave if they could," he said.

He said that Nicaragua's economic situation was so bad that he could make more money in 45 minutes of work on an article for publication abroad than he could for a week's labor in Managua.

Mr. Chamorro, who also is a leader of the opposition Social Democratic Party, said that the Nicaraguan government was trying to prevent them from speaking out abroad against government abuses.

He said he had been told he was "first on the list" of dissidents to be killed in the event of U.S. military action against Nicaragua.

Censorship of La Prensa has gotten "very, very bad," Mr. Chamorro said.

"We're not running the paper anymore," he said. "What we do is fill it up," often with news agency stories of little local interest, after Sandinista censors remove most of the stories about Nicaraguan events, he said.

Nicaragua's ambassador to Washington, Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim, denied that dissidents were being harassed. He also said that few people have traveled in and out of Nicaragua as often as Mr. Chamorro.

"It is not exile, because he has not been expelled," Mr. Tunnerman said. "He admits to an economic interest in leaving."

The ambassador also said that U.S. military action "is a threat to all of us, but we will remain and defend the country."

Mr. Chamorro said that he left Nicaragua for a public appearance in Japan on Nov. 15 after four days of bureaucratic delay over his visa, which had been canceled. He said that he succeeded in leaving only because Japanese diplomats in Nicaragua intervened on his behalf directly with Interior Minister Tomás Borge Martínez.

He said he thought that if he returned to Nicaragua he would not be allowed to leave again.

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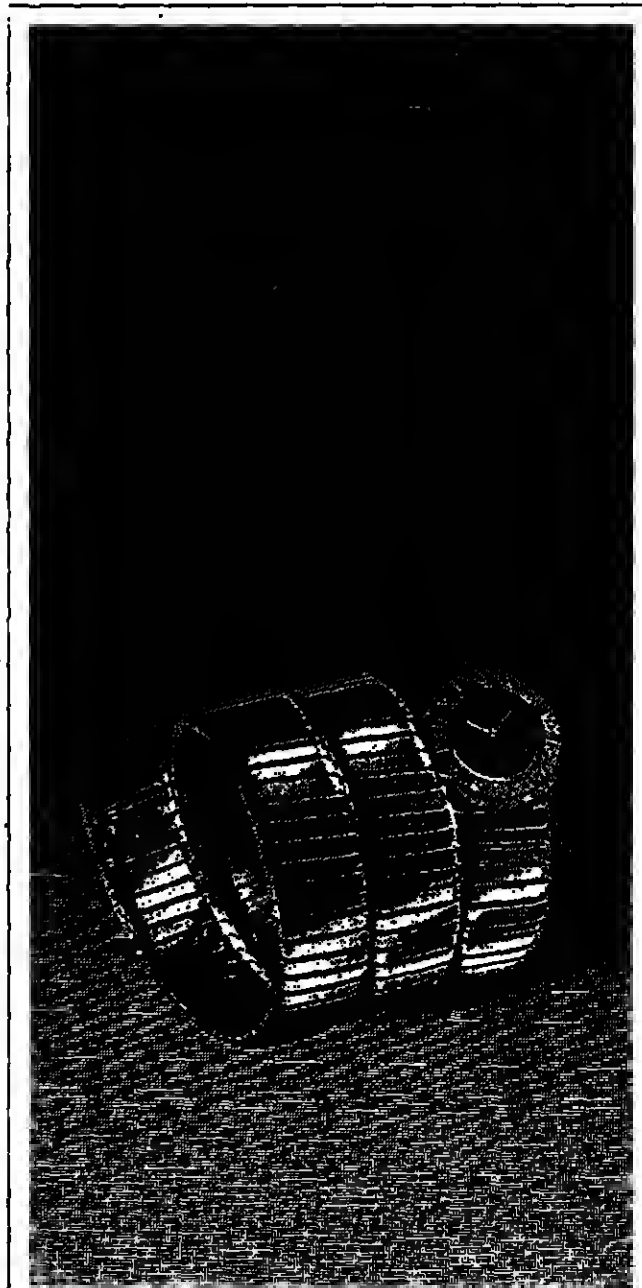
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# Hanoi Moving on Dissent, Military Foes

By Barbara Crosser  
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — Vietnam appears to be starting a public campaign against dissidents at home while it steps up military activities against the Chinese on its northern border and rebel forces in Cambodia.

According to reports from Hanoi, the Vietnamese have put out a notice in Ha Chi Minh City, the former Saigon, a group of people accused of plotting to overthrow the Hanoi government.

Reports from Hanoi this week, quoting foreign diplomats there, said that the dissidents were being described as rebels trained and armed in China and Thailand.

The Thais have denied involvement in or knowledge of such activities. A Chinese denial was reported Friday by U.S. news agencies to Beijing.

At the same time, the Vietnamese government radio has been reporting new fighting near the border with China.

The Vietnamese press agency said Wednesday that the country's six northern provinces were being strengthened against "an eventual large-scale invasion" from China.

It said 100 Chinese troops were killed in 40 clashes along the border to the last week of November. The reports of clashes with Chinese troops came as Vietnamese forces were stepping up military pressure on Cambodian guerrillas forces seeking to overthrow the Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh. The guerrillas operate from bases along the Thai border inside Cambodia.

Since mid-November, Vietnam-

ese troops have been shelling and occasionally overrunning camps belonging to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, a non-Communist faction within the loose coalition of groups that is fighting against the Cambodian government of Heng Samrin.

Hanoi is thought to have 160,000 to 180,000 troops in Cambodia, which it invaded to late 1978 to overthrow the Khmer Rouge government under Pol Pot.

Arranged against the Vietnamese are a Khmer Rouge force of about 30,000, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front force of about 15,000 and 7,000 fighters who support Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of state.

In their recent attacks on border camps, the Vietnamese have concentrated on the Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

Some Thai and foreign specialists who have followed the patterns of fighting in Cambodia since Vietnam installed the present government in early 1979 suggest that Hanoi has the capacity to destroy the Khmer Rouge camps, but does not do so because the presence of the Pol Pot forces provide an excuse for a prolonged Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

Further, experts say, as long as the Khmer Rouge remain the strongest element in the coalition, called Democratic Kampuchea, Cambodian and foreign opinion would not favor returning the coalition to power.

The Khmer Rouge are thought

to have killed more than a million Cambodians during their years in power to Phnom Penh from 1975 through 1978.

Recruits to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front are reported to be increasing.

That organization, and the Sihanouk faction, would be more popular within and outside Cambodia than the Khmer Rouge as an alternative government to Heng Samrin, diplomats and Cambodian refugees say, and this may be causing concern in Hanoi.

Interviews with Vietnamese refugees along the border area lend credence to Hanoi's charges that there may be at least a small armed uprising within Vietnam itself. Former inmates of Vietnamese prison camps say that they believe increasing numbers of dissidents are being arrested.

**Government Opens Trial**

The government began Friday the trial of 21 men, some of them officers of the South Vietnamese military, who are accused of plotting to overthrow the Hanoi regime through espionage, sabotage and armed activities. The Associated Press reported from Ho Chi Minh City.

A 29-page list of accusations, read by a judge, said that the accused had been backed by Chinese and Thai officials in their five-year effort, and had tried to recruit a small guerrilla army from among Vietnamese refugees in camps along the Thai-Cambodian border.

It said they also had clandestine dealings with five Americans at the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok.

Among the acts planned by the group, according to the charges, were attacks on specific targets in Ho Chi Minh City, including the murder or kidnapping of French and Soviet consular officials, to hopes of exerting "strong impact on world opinion."

**U.S. Veterans Describe Visit**

Vietnam may allow U.S. diplomats to be based in Hanoi, but is reluctant to free 10,000 political prisoners who worked for the Americans during the Vietnam War, United Press International quoted a group of U.S. veterans as saying Friday in Bangkok.

The veterans, who arrived there from a 16-day visit to Vietnam and Laos, also said that Hanoi officials favored the emigration of all children fathered by U.S. servicemen during the Vietnam War, and will probably allow U.S. veterans to return as tourists beginning in 1985.

Although Washington and Hanoi do not have diplomatic relations, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach did not rule out the possibility of U.S. diplomats taking up residence in other embassies, the veterans said.

# Marxism in China: After Article, Signs of a Feud

By Lena H. Sun  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — A recent commentary in the Communist Party newspaper suggesting that Marxism was outmoded as an all-encompassing philosophy was aimed at persuading ideological conservatives to drop their opposition to Deng Xiaoping's effort to liberalize the economy, according to Chinese and diplomatic sources.

The commentary, published Dec. 7 in Renmin Ribao urged party members not to "expect Marx and Lenin's works to solve our problems of today."

It was followed the next day by a correction suggesting an ideological rivalry within the government. That suggestion was reinforced Thursday when the People's Daily reprinted a commentary from China's military newspaper warning against any relaxation of party discipline.

The People's Daily commentary was based on recent, previously unpublished remarks by the party's general secretary, Hu Yaobang, a Deng protégé.

He was speaking to a group of provincial propaganda officials. It was a signal, a European diplomat said, that Mr. Deng has decided that there must be no more ideological campaigns to hinder economic growth in the next decade or two years.

At stake to the argument are the economic changes that Mr. Deng has instituted since 1978.

The latest changes, formally adopted two months ago, aim to restructure the centralized planning system, to increase reliance on market forces to determine output, and to use material incentives, such as bonuses, to increase efficiency.

The ratification of these liberalization measures was a clear



Hu Yaobang



Karl Marx

victory for the pragmatists within the party leadership.

But although there is general agreement on the need for liberalization, the Chinese and diplomatic sources said, there are disputes about the pace and extent of the changes.

The conservatives believe that the changes go too far and that the role of the state should be stronger, a European diplomat said. They fear that if the trend goes unchecked, the authority and leadership of the party will be undermined.

The original article singled out the comments of Mr. Hu, who leads the pragmatists. It said: "In the past, theory and propaganda workers missed a lot of opportunities because they did not pay attention to economics. Now they must get serious and study economics assiduously."

Chinese sources read the references to economics and Mr. Hu as signaling a consolidation of control by the pragmatists over the direction of ideology and propaganda.

Diplomats, meanwhile, ex-

pressed surprise at reports from abroad that the commentary had been read as a repudiation of Marxism.

Initially, Chinese sources said, officials were amused by the response. But now, the sources said, the leadership is carefully monitoring the overseas reaction and will be more cautious in official pronouncements.

The sources also expressed concern that the result would be a slowing of the pace of economic change.

Chinese sources said, however, that they doubted that the correction was a response to the foreign reaction, because it had come so soon after the initial commentary.

It was more likely, they said, that the editors themselves had noticed that the original wording had left room for what the sources said would be a misinterpretation.

**Gestures to Ex-Nationalists**

The government has pledged compensation and the restoration of property for 100,000 troops who fought on the Nationalist side before 1949 and who were persecuted in the 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution, the English-language China Daily reported Friday.

The veterans are among 1.7 million Nationalist troops who joined the Communist side before 1949, when the Kuomintang forces under Chiang Kai-shek fled to Taiwan. The Associated Press said, quoting the People's Daily.

When Mao launched the Cultural Revolution, the 100,000 former soldiers were "severely persecuted" and "endangered" as "remnant reactionaries" of the Kuomintang, the newspaper said. Many were exiled to the countryside.

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## Taiwan to Curb Import And Slaughter of Tigers

Reuters

TAIPEI — The government has decided to draft a law to protect tigers and other rare animals to stop the latest craze to Taiwan for tiger meat, an Interior Ministry official said Friday.

The official said the legislation would control the import of the rare animals and ban their slaughter. Tiger meat has been selling in Taiwan recently at \$30 per kilo (2.2 pounds) because some people believe it can increase virility.

## Botha Repudiates Reagan's 'Quiet Diplomacy'

By Allister Sparks  
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Pieter W. Botha, the South African president, has reacted angrily to a suggestion by President Ronald Reagan that his government had released a number of political prisoners during the past week in response to diplomatic pressure from the United States.

Mr. Botha, addressing a graduation ceremony Thursday at the University of Stellenbosch, insisted that South Africa makes its own decisions and that "no quiet diplomacy or shouting at us will prevent

## Marxism in China: After Article, Signs of a Feud

By Lena H. Sun  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — A recent commentary in the Communist Party newspaper suggesting that Marxism was outmoded as an all-encompassing philosophy was aimed at persuading ideological conservatives to drop their opposition to Deng Xiaoping's effort to liberalize the economy, according to Chinese and diplomatic sources.

The commentary, published Dec. 7 in Renmin Ribao urged party members not to "expect Marx and Lenin's works to solve our problems of today."

It was followed the next day by a correction suggesting an ideological rivalry within the government. That suggestion was reinforced Thursday when the People's Daily reprinted a commentary from China's military newspaper warning against any relaxation of party discipline.

The People's Daily commentary was based on recent, previously unpublished remarks by the party's general secretary, Hu Yaobang, a Deng protégé.

He was speaking to a group of provincial propaganda officials. It was a signal, a European diplomat said, that Mr. Deng has decided that there must be no more ideological campaigns to hinder economic growth in the next decade or two years.

At stake to the argument are the economic changes that Mr. Deng has instituted since 1978.

The latest changes, formally adopted two months ago, aim to restructure the centralized planning system, to increase reliance on market forces to determine output, and to use material incentives, such as bonuses, to increase efficiency.

The ratification of these liberalization measures was a clear

victory for the pragmatists within the party leadership.

But although there is general agreement on the need for liberalization, the Chinese and diplomatic sources said, there are disputes about the pace and extent of the changes.

The conservatives believe that the changes go too far and that the role of the state should be stronger, a European diplomat said. They fear that if the trend goes unchecked, the authority and leadership of the party will be undermined.

The original article singled out the comments of Mr. Hu, who leads the pragmatists. It said: "In the past, theory and propaganda workers missed a lot of opportunities because they did not pay attention to economics. Now they must get serious and study economics assiduously."

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## Gorbachov Says Soviet Is Ready for Reciprocal Cuts in Arms Spending

By Leslie H. Gelb  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Mikhail S. Gorbachov, who is widely regarded as second-in-command in the Soviet Union, said in a meeting with American trade officials two weeks ago that Moscow was ready for reciprocal cuts in military spending with the United States.

President Ronald Reagan spoke of the possibility of such mutual budget reductions in a speech at the United Nations in September. Mr. Gorbachov met in a Kremlin conference room Dec. 3 with Dwayne O. Andreas, the American chairman of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, and James H. Giffen, president of the council.

The council, which has Soviet and U.S. co-chairmen, was established in 1973 by the two governments to make trade easier. Its members include 220 U.S. companies and 125 Soviet foreign trade concerns.

Mr. Andreas, chairman of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., a food processor, and Mr. Giffen, former vice president of Arco Inc., a steel company, provided one of the first direct accounts of the personality and interests of Mr. Gorbachov.

Mr. Gorbachov is generally believed to be heir apparent to Konstantin U. Chernenko, 73, the general secretary of the Communist Party.

The two Americans described Mr. Gorbachov as free from dogma, pragmatic, gentlemanly, with a good sense of humor, and especially well-informed about U.S. politics and foreign policy. They said that Mr. Gorbachov was up-to-date on the new personalities and power struggles in the U.S. Congress, and that he asked

how the Soviet Union could make a better impression on American conservatives.

Mr. Gorbachov is to visit Britain this weekend with a Soviet parliamentary delegation. Administration officials said there was interest in Congress for extending a similar invitation to the United States.

Mr. Andreas also met with Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov, and Nikolai S. Patolichev, the minister of foreign trade. Mr. Andreas quoted Mr. Patolichev as saying, "I have a shopping list of \$15 billion in equipment, if we could spend less money" on military items.

Mr. Gorbachov, who has held special responsibilities for agriculture and the economy, is, at 53, the youngest member of the Politburo and the only one trained as a lawyer and agronomist.

The overall message the Americans received from Soviet leaders was that Moscow hears Mr. Reagan's statements about making arms control accord his top priority, and is willing to go along with a new negotiating effort. But, the Americans said, the Russians remain skeptical and still think the new effort might be a trick.

The Soviet officials all said their government was ready for "far-reaching proposals, provided they were good for both sides," Mr. Andreas said. They did not provide specifics except to say they were prepared for mutual military budget cuts.

The bulk of the conversations with Mr. Gorbachov and the others dealt with economics. Mr. Andreas quoted Mr. Gorbachov as saying, "We're in the process of preparing our new five-year plan, and if we're going to trade with the United States, we should get on with it."

Two-way trade last year had a total cost of \$2.343 billion. U.S. exports totaled \$2.002 billion, including \$1.7 billion in agricultural exports. Trade figures were proportionally larger on both sides for the first quarter of this year.

Mr. Giffen and Mr. Andreas said they had given Soviet officials a list of 15 areas where trade could be expanded. These included textiles, pulp and paper, energy, pollution control and agribusiness.



Zbigniew Janas

## Solidarity Aide Seeks Amnesty

United Press International  
WARSAW — Solidarity's second-highest official came out of hiding Friday, five months after his wife reportedly was beaten by police in an attempt to discover his location.

Zbigniew Janas, 32, a technician, was the second underground official to abandon the outlawed union this month. Authorities have promised members of the banned union that if they quit Solidarity before the end of this year they will not face legal proceedings. "Eugeniusz Szumieko, 38, an astronomer, surrendered Dec. 6 and was freed under the amnesty."

## Vicente Aleixandre, Poet, Nobel Laureate, Dies at 86

New York Times Service

MADRID — Vicente Aleixandre, 86, the Spanish poet who won the Nobel prize for literature in 1977 and whose verse explored the mysteries of death, love, and the unconscious, died Thursday of kidney failure in Madrid.

Although he was not well-known outside the Spanish-speaking world, Mr. Aleixandre exerted a major influence on younger Spanish poets and was considered one of the outstanding members of the "Generation of 1927," who were regarded as the finest crop of poets that Spain had seen in centuries.

Mr. Aleixandre was born to an upper middle-class family and was reared in Malaga, in Andalusia, which he always considered his spiritual home.

In 1909 the family moved to Madrid. After receiving degrees in law and business administration, he began writing for a weekly business publication. In 1925, however, he fell victim to tuberculosis of the kidney, the first of a series of painful illnesses that left him at least partially disabled.

In 1928 he published his first book of poems, "Litoral."

After Franco came to power and many other Spanish intellectuals fled the country, Mr. Aleixandre, who was too ill to leave, remained and was ostracized by the dictatorship. A ban on his writings was lifted in 1944. Later he was elected to the Spanish Royal Academy, and in the 1950s his work began to be recognized internationally.

## 'Black December' of 1981 Still Hangs Over Poland

By Michael T. Kaufman  
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Three years ago last Thursday, General Wojciech Jaruzelski declared martial law, breaking up the Solidarity trade union movement, ordering the detention of thousands and sending tanks into the streets.

Now, on the anniversary of that event, both the government and its opponents are taking stock, defining the positions of state and society in very different terms.

Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, said two weeks ago that the "national crisis" was at an end and that the government's policies of normalization had prevailed. He said parliamentary elections scheduled for next fall would be the crowning achievement of those policies.

In Mr. Urban's view, the country has extricated itself from the difficulties it encountered when martial law was imposed. After the amnesty for political detainees this summer, the efforts to isolate Poland internationally have cracked, he said, pointing to visits to Warsaw in recent months by Greek, Finnish, Austrian, West German and British officials.

He said that production had increased modestly, though in the vital coal-mining sector the rise has been significant. Discussions are proceeding on rescheduling the country's huge Western debt and on re-establishing direct air links to the United States. Strikes are rare, and the government-sanctioned labor unions have almost five million members. This assessment contrasts with a clandestine radio broadcast Wednesday night by the Solidarity underground.

"Three years have passed since the black December of 1981," the broadcast said. "What has been the balance sheet of those years? Let us remember the most important facts: the murder of dozens of people; the illegal detention of union officials and members of other independent structures; the banning of Solidarity, organizations of artists and students; limits on the rights of citizens and the strengthening of police powers; withdrawal from the international labor organization; and the systematic panperization of society."

In a message made public in Gdansk, Lech Walesa, the leader of the outlawed Solidarity union, said the experience of the last three years suggested Poland was falling into perpetual crisis.

He said, "The last three years have left no doubt about the complete bankruptcy of those who imagined that it was possible to make changes in Poland without society's help."

Mr. Walesa added that unless the political leaders listened

to society's demands, "the result will be a poor Poland, cut off from the world, plunged into permanent crisis, a country of the fifth world, without any of the advantages of modern civilization and yet with all its disadvantages."

Although, as Mr. Urban and others in power have noted, there is peace on the streets and in the workplaces, there is tension throughout Poland, which people on both sides of the political divide recognize as potentially incendiary. At the moment, hundreds of students in Wluszczowa are staging sit-ins at high schools demanding the right to display crucifixes in classrooms. On Tuesday, an indictment was filed against the three secret-police officers charged with killing a pro-Solidarity priest, the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, and against their commander, who has been charged with abetting the crime.

A Communist Party Central Committee meeting Friday is scheduled to consider where to place responsibility for supervision of the police and the Interior Ministry in respect to the Popieluszko slaying.

Some Poles say they believe the existence of a cabal within the police apparatus — of what is after all a modified police state — adds another crisis, one within the party, to the continuing crisis of the economy and the crisis within society.

If the government is not seen as redeeming its earlier pledge to uncover the instigators of the priest's murder, or if it is seen as being unable to purge at least some of its leaders, public confidence in the government is not likely to grow.

But probably the greatest hurdle for the government lies in the price increases that are to take place early next year. The authorities are now seeking to create an atmosphere of conciliation, holding talks in factories and with the government unions. Government sociologists are studying public attitudes on price increases, which in the past have led to mass upheavals.

The Solidarity movement, too, has had its difficulties in organization, with divergences developing between those who were in prison for two and a half years and those who were the leaders in their absence. There are also tactical differences over how closely the movement should be tied to the Roman Catholic Church and what should be the relations between the above-ground and clandestine wings.

In its radio broadcast, the clandestine organization listed its achievements as well as its frustrations.

"We have not disappeared," the broadcast said. "We publish hundreds of writings and books. We organize financial and medical assistance. Solidarity lives."

It continued: "Turn your attention, dear listener, to how we have made our own world in this degenerated police state. We reason with each other in a language different from that of the authorities. We have learned, almost without error, to distinguish scoundrels and lice from decent people. We have seen through every trick of the generals and the security services."

The announcement conceded that the greatest difficulties were in the workplaces. "We don't have our representatives," the broadcast said. "We do not for the moment see a chance for the rebirth of our union, though our struggle for union pluralism remains our basic goal."

In common Polish parlance, the declaration of martial law three years ago is referred to as the outbreak of war. Officially, that "war" was suspended a year later when the military withdrew from the streets, schools and factories. Still, three years later, it is very hard to find Poles who think that a lasting peace has come.

## Japan Protests International Whaling Quota

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan decided on Friday to join the Soviet Union and Brazil in objecting to an International Whaling Commission catch quota for the 1984-1985 minke whaling season in the Antarctic Ocean, the Japanese Fishery Agency said.

The commission in June set the minke whale quota at 4,224, compared with 6,655 the previous season, an agency official said. The Soviet Union and Brazil, the other

minke catchers, have already filed an objection to the quota.

The Japanese agency official said, "The quota is scientifically unfounded." He said Japan had not yet decided how many minke whales to catch in the coming season, but that the number would not

exceed last season's catch of 3,027.

He also said the United States might object to the Japanese stand. A U.S. law requires the administration to cut by half the fish catch quotas in U.S. waters of any country undermining a commission ruling.

## Students in Seoul Indicted for Sit-In

The Associated Press

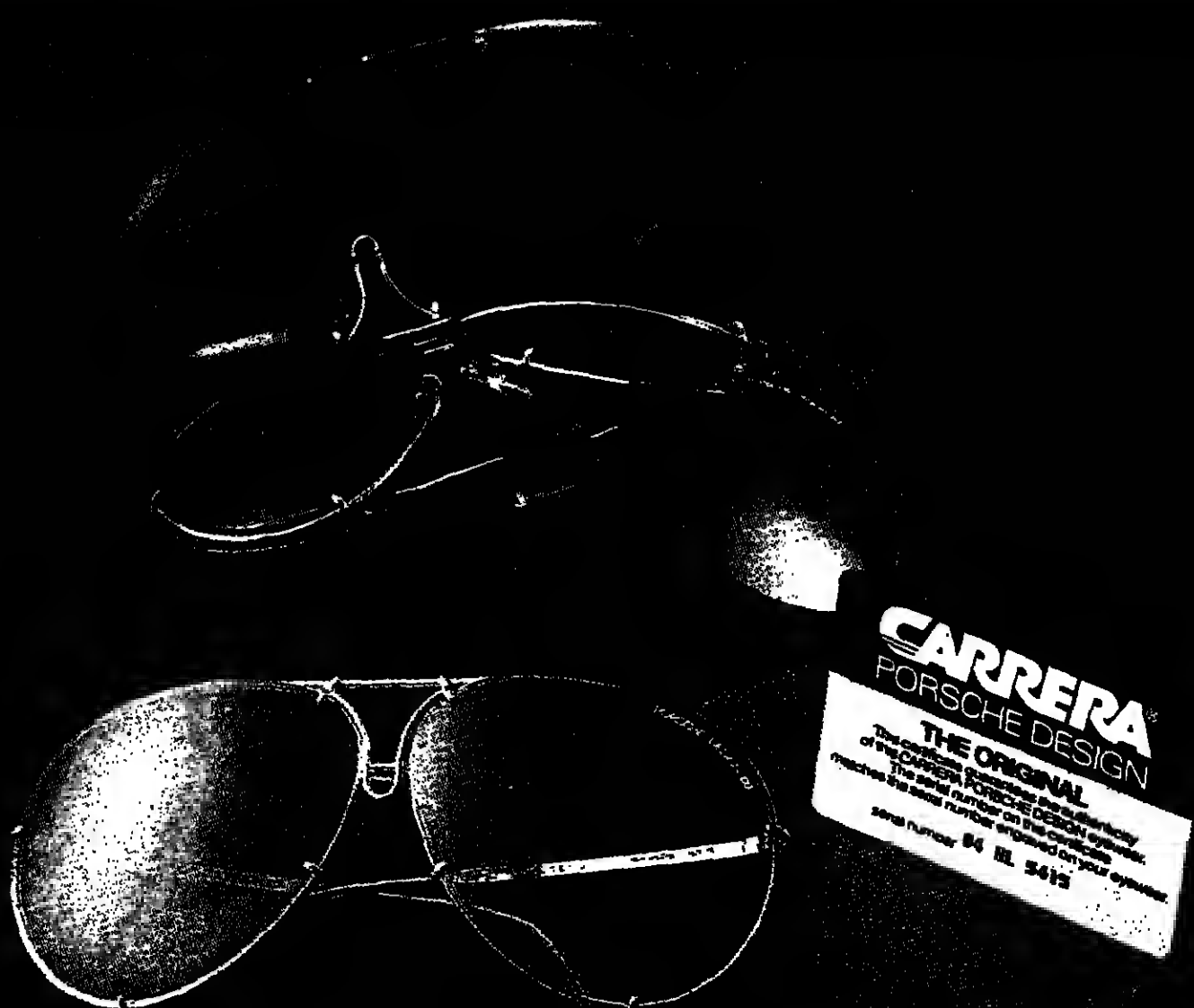
SEOUL — Seventeen students were indicted Friday on charges of leading a demonstration at the headquarters of South Korea's governing Democratic Justice Party.

The indictment came a month after police hammered through the wall of the party headquarters in central Seoul to remove 265 students who had barricaded them-

selves in a ninth-floor conference room. The students said they were seeking increased school autonomy, freedom of the press and a free labor union movement.

Police later freed some of the students and ordered 186 others sent to summary courts. Prosecutors said the 17 indicted Friday were charged with "collective violence" that resulted in property damage to the party building.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Lisbon Architect Thrives on Opposition

By Ken Pottinger

Lisbon — Pink and blue towers pierce the hilly skyline. Elsewhere colorful wall paintings decorate the city's corners. Tomás Taveira is at work and Lisbon watches skeptically.

Taveira is passionate about cities and believes architects should be fighting to enrich their cultural values. In the drabness of Portugal's rundown capital this is a major challenge. But Taveira thrives on difficulty.

His critics accuse him of child-like conceptions more suited to a toy shop than to serious architecture. The American-trained professor, who is 46, admits he may be compensating for an impoverished and toyish youth but fiercely defends his work as a valid restatement of Lisbon's past.

Taveira who did postgraduate work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is a proponent of Post-Modernism but the style with which he is currently imprinting Lisbon includes many echoes of this city's long history.

Lisbon, dating back to before the Moors, is a city weighed down with an enormous historical burden, Taveira says. In visual terms, its impact is comparable to that of Rome; its setting arounds first-time visitors.

"We must reflect in the city's development the architectural culture of its past," says Taveira.

Currently under construction on heights with a commanding view over the city is Taveira's largest and most luxurious project.

The \$63-million Amoreiras complex, named for the mulberry trees that once lined a street there, sits on a 2.7-million-square-foot (250,000-square-meter) site facing Lisbon's most famous monument — the Moorish castle of St. George. Reminiscent of a child's building set, and echoing St. George's crenelated

ed walls crowning the summit of Lisbon's most prominent hill, the basic structure is 13 stories high with three office towers climbing to 16 stories.

From the top of the project a jovial Taveira enthusiastically describes the medieval fairy tale he has woven into his design. According to Taveira, the three office towers represent two medieval knights fighting over a damsel. A discerning viewer should be able to tell the sex of the towers, he indicates.

Perhaps because his own childhood was difficult and deprived, Taveira insists his buildings should be fun. One of his hallmarks is the melding of tradition with fantasy and childlike invention.

Now in his 20th year in the profession, Taveira holds a chair at the Lisbon Faculty of Architecture, and runs a practice employing 60 people, currently handling \$200 million worth of projects in Portugal, Macao and Saudi Arabia.

Today he, his pharmacist wife and their two children live comfortably in a modern six-room duplex, the walls of which are covered with modern paintings and sculptures. But he was born to poverty and privation, his father a laborer and his mother a housemaid. He started work young as a fitter and turner.

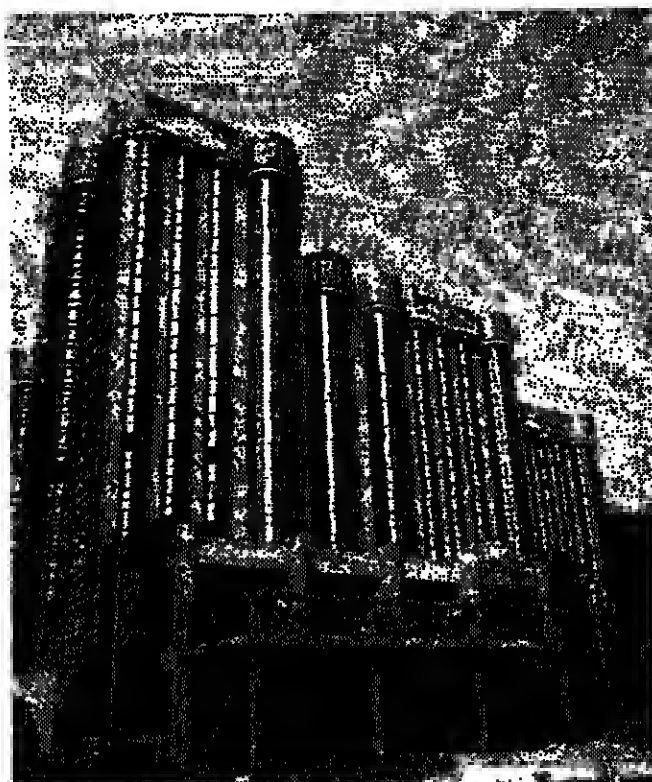
Moving into design studios, he discovered his true passion and completed his education at night school. Although he obviously revels in his achievements he is unpretentious, warmly enthusiastic with friends and acquaintances.

Many of his fellow architects shun him because of his upbringing. But his students worship his nonconformism while a small but loyal band of like-thinking colleagues defend his ideas as a breath of fresh air.

While some upbraid him for the "extravagance" of his Amoreiras project (Lisbon is desperately short of middle- and low-income housing) the architect says his background has made him particularly sensitive to the needs and aspirations of the poor.

This preoccupation can be clearly seen in his project in the Chelas quarter of Lisbon, a low-income rental housing development with 1,360 apartments that he designed for the Lisbon city council. Taveira says Chelas, which he calls "the Maghreb in Lisbon," reflects North African architecture, with narrow lanes and open plazas. Although modest in finish it is generous in size and elegant in style.

"As one who has been poor myself I know the dreams of the slumdweller," he says, proudly surveying a similar and even more ambitious plan for a 2,000-apartment project he hopes to see implemented across the Tagus River from Lisbon.



Taveira's Amoreiras project is nearing completion.

Maria Silva, a mother of five, lives in Taveira's Chelas complex. Before being allocated an apartment by the city council she had lived in a shum on the outskirts of Lisbon. "Every day that passes I am grateful for this apartment," she said. "You can't imagine what it was like to spend winter in a barraca. Here my children can live decently and we have hot and cold water. The building is beautiful. It's full of corners and spaces and the windows are so different. I like it."

The people of Chelas may well be Taveira's fans. It has provided them with rainproof roofs and this more than artistic merit is what concerns them.

Voices raised against him are usually those of other professionals but city officials certainly seem in favor of Taveira's work. Last month they awarded him an architectural prize for a residential and shopping complex known as the Quinta de Olais. The shopping center is decorated in garish colors and a huge rainbow decorates one of the apartment buildings. However the jury of architects and councilors was sharply divided over the decision.

Antonio Matos Gomes, president of the Portuguese Association of Architects and member of the jury, declared during the debate, "The Olais is a series of clichés and collages." Taveira's architecture, "is insufficiently assimilated into the environment," he added. Nevertheless the majority that

awarded Taveira his prize obviously preferred the opinion of Vasco Ventura Pacheco, the Lisbon city council architect, who said: "His work is a shout in the midst of generalized mediocrity."

If today Taveira's work draws comment, creating this generalized awareness has been an uphill struggle which has yet to be fully won. Too many of Lisbon's suburban projects and inner city redevelopment projects are in the hands of "technocratic" rather than artistic architects opting for "safe and intellectually unchallenging" solutions to the demands of the major civil contractors, Taveira says.

With a decaying and neglected Lisbon crumbling almost daily, this cries out to be remedied. Hardly a week passes without reports of unmaintained 200-year-old buildings that collapse.

The deterioration is attributed to rent controls that give landlords no return on their investments. Reconstruction offers room for imaginative, environmentally flavored designs, Taveira says. But the redevelopment is uncomplicated, unsophisticated answers and only under pressure from the public will this change, he says.

For the moment the more imaginative architects are pining their hopes on influencing this opinion with challenging and thoughtful work. In the forefront stands a man with a passion for Wagner, a megalomaniac and the smile of a practical joker, in a word, Taveira.



Tomás Taveira

## 'Cotton Club': Not a Disaster, but Not Much Fun

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

"What sort of hot and juicy mixture of good music and bad liquor, high living and low life, fast dancing and faster ladies was the Jazz

## MOVIE MARQUEE

Age? You'll know in your bones by the end of 'Cotton Club,' Francis Ford Coppola's audacious, buoyant and breathtaking collage of that era," says Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times. Written by Coppola with William Kennedy the film is a melodramatic epic set in and around the old Cotton Club in Harlem, which featured great black entertainers. The story principally concerns the fortunes of a cornet player named Dixie Dwyer (Richard Gere), who unwittingly becomes a favorite go-to for Dutch Schultz (James Remar), who's intent on cutting himself into the Harlem numbers racket. "The 'Cotton Club' is not a complete disaster, but it's not a whole lot of fun," says Vincent Canby of The New York Times.

"Several of the characters in 'Dune' are psychic, which puts them in the unique position of being able to understand what goes on in the movie. The plot of 'Dune' is seriously overloaded, as is virtually everything about it," says Janet Maslin of The New York Times. David Lynch based on Frank Herbert's novel. The story is about two factions that war for control of the title planet, which produces a greatly coveted spice called melange. Mining for the spice activates the planet's Moby-Dick-size worms.

"A Passage to India," based on the novel by E. M. Forster and directed by David Lean, co-stars two cultures, the inextinguishable, volatile, inward-looking Indians with the straitjacketed, headless, blun-

dering British who still stand astride the country in 1924. The story begins with the arrival of Mrs. Moore (Peggy Ashcroft), who is visiting her son Ronny Heaslop (Nigel Havers), with Alida Quested (Judy Davis), who is unofficially engaged to Dr. Aziz (Victor Banerjee), who, after taking them on an outing to some caves, is accused of raping Alida. The resulting trial becomes the emotional peak of the film. Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times says it is a "stunningly fine production" with "as nearly perfect casting as you could hope for." The cast includes James Fox and Alex Guinness. Vincent Canby of The New York Times says: "The film contains a rather major flaw, one that keeps a very good film from being great. Though 'A Passage to India' is essentially a dark comedy of manners, Lean sometimes appears to think of it as a romance."

"The film '2010' is a perfectly adequate — though not really comparable — sequel to Stanley Kubrick's '2001,'" says Vincent Canby of The New York Times. Written and directed by Peter Hyams, the film stars Roy Scheider as Floyd Heywood, the man responsible for the Discovery mission. Nine years after the mysterious mishap aboard, the Soviets convince him and the American government to launch a joint space probe to find out what happened to the space ship, which has entered a soon-to-be-fatal orbit around Jupiter. "Peter Hyams' '2010' floats as smoothly as one of its great space voyagers," says Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times. "It is breathtakingly beautiful, both in its idea and its execution."

"Starman," directed by John Carpenter and written by Bruce A. Evans and Raymond Gideon, stars Jeff Bridges as an alien, who, cloned from one hair of earthworm Karen Allen's dead husband, in one minute grows from infant to adult. Bridges, who must meet his mother ship in Arizona or perish, forces Allen to drive him there from Wisconsin where he has crash-landed. The inevitable occurs on the way as the two are tracked by government agencies. "If this is a science fiction fable with sex appeal, where's the harm? Carpenter making his own definitive leap out of the horror genre, gives the story a swift pace, a crisp look and the kind of logic and coherence that, in any kind of material are welcome," says Janet Maslin of The New York Times. Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times says "This straight-

ahead simple story of a starman come gently to Earth to observe becomes a chance for us to see ourselves at our most beautiful."

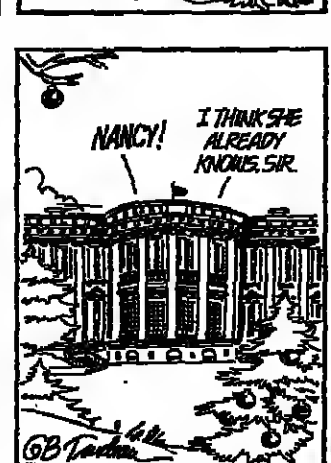
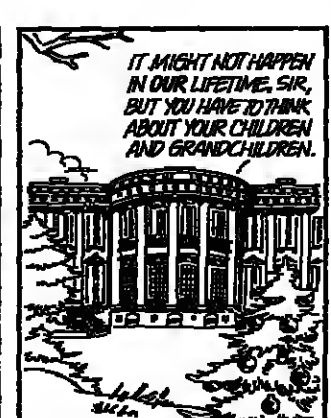
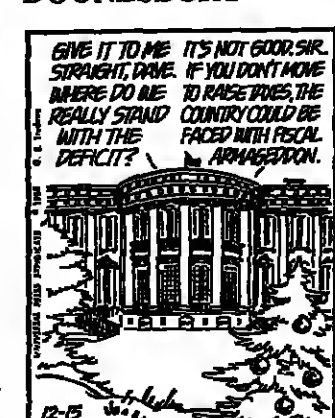
"Bless Their Little Hearts," directed by Billy Woodberry and written by Charles Burnett, is the story of a black couple, Charlie Banks (Nate Hardman), his wife, Andais (Kayce Moore), and their children trying to make ends meet in the Watts section of Los Angeles. "Bless Their Little Hearts" is so understated that at times it seems deficient, as if it were too shy to display its fury in more robust terms. This is, however, is the style of the film that Woodberry, Burnett and their splendid cast have chosen to make, and it works beautifully," says Vincent Canby of The New York Times.

"Songwriter," directed by Alan Rudolph and written by Bud Shrike, is a backstage look at the country music business. Willie Nelson plays a country-western singer, Doc Jenkins, who marries Honey Carter (Melinda Dillon) has two daughters, goes into the fast-food business and back to music. "Songwriter is a small, fresh, original,

blessedly real (well, only faintly surreal) movie with absolutely no pretensions about it," says Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times. "You don't have to like the music (peculiar thought) to like the movie."

"Overdressed and overplotted as it is, 'City Heat' benefits greatly from the sardonic teamwork of Clint Eastwood and Burt Reynolds," says Janet Maslin of The New York Times. "Without them the film would be a completely forgettable, but their bantering gives it an enjoyable edge." This genre film, part "The Sting," part "Scarface," part "The Maltese Falcon," was directed by Richard Benjamin and written by Joseph C. Stinson. Eastwood and Reynolds play, respectively, a police lieutenant and a private eye during Prohibition, while Rip Torn and Tony Lo Bianco play the gangsters. "City Heat" is fitfully funny, the good dialogue sometimes drives out the not-so-good, and the idea of pairing Burt Reynolds with Clint Eastwood works diabolically well, primarily because of the fun each actor seems to be having parodying his own image," says Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times.

## DOONESBURY



## Artists' Wine Labels On Show in Washington

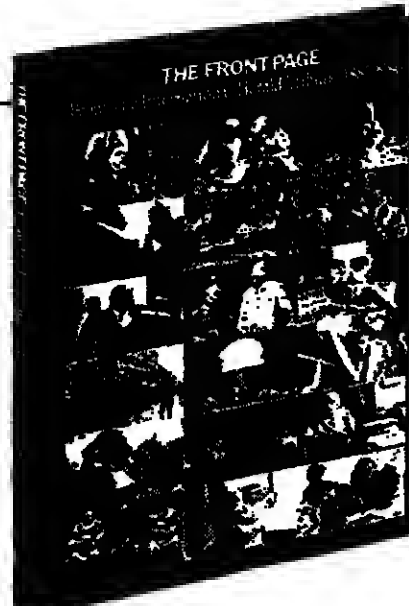
WASHINGTON — Henry Moore, Marc Chagall, Joan Miró, Robert Motherwell, Salvador Dalí, Pavel Tchelitchew, Andy Warhol and others were commissioned by Baron Philippe Rothschild to create labels for his Chateau Mouton Rothschild wines since 1945 through Feb. 24.

The Corcoran Gallery in Washington is showing paintings commissioned for his Chateau Mouton Rothschild wines since 1945 through Feb. 24.

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# Herald Tribune

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## Ethiopia: Biting the Hand

The United States was quite right to answer Ethiopia's charges that the countries trying now to rescue Ethiopia from famine caused much of it. Rejecting the charges, the director of the U.S. Agency for International Development, M. Peter McPherson, described them as a classic example of hitting the hand that feeds you. It is incredible that the Marxist government of Ethiopia, knowing full well the difficult political context in which Western humanitarian work is being carried on, would choose to aggravate the strain by an offensive and unnecessary attack on the donors. Speaking for the leading donor, Mr. McPherson did well to keep his government's temper.

It is a diversion for the Ethiopians to say that earlier development aid was inadequate and that, once crisis struck, the relief boats were slow in arriving. Why, seeing the famine coming over a period of several years, did the revolutionaries in Addis Ababa not rearrange their dismal made-in-Moscow agricultural policies? Why, knowing as they should have known that their Soviet patrons would cut off the Ethiopian government from mass starvation, did the ruling elite not pave a political road back to kinder sources of oatmeal salvation? Why in this day does the regime not declare a "food truce" so that the central

government's prosecution of war in several dissident provinces will not prevent the people who live there from being fed? Why does it promote and carry out resettlement in a manner suggesting that its purpose is not to fight drought but to break up the natural ethnic concentrations in those provinces?

At this late hour, many things must be done by many parties to soften the immense tragedy that has already overtaken Ethiopia — not to speak of the scarcely less grave plight of a number of African countries with which the American government has no political quarrel. The compassion of the American people has been touched by what is happening to Ethiopians, and the Reagan administration, with good political considerations as well as humanitarianism on its mind, has committed itself to a major relief and bailout operation. This means that Ethiopians are not likely to be made to suffer on account of the defensiveness and crudity of their self-selected rulers.

That does not mean Americans cannot offer their views on how to make relief effective. The Ethiopian government is scared and resentful, but the Ethiopian people are starving. It takes no time at all to decide to whom Americans owe their first obligation.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Banish the Economists?

So why not kill the president's Council of Economic Advisers? Mr. Reagan is considering it. He remembers that the economists told him in his first term it would be dangerous to cut taxes without equal cuts in spending. He went ahead anyway, and by this year his gigantic deficit was driving a boom on the crest of which he sailed in re-election by a landslide. The economists kept telling him that he needed to raise taxes, but that was not what he wanted to hear. He nixed the economists out some time ago and is now thinking of clearing them off the premises and making them stay on the other side of the White House fence with the other undesirables. In any case, as people at the White House explain, the president would continue to get plenty of economic advice — too much, all conflicting, from the Treasury, Commerce and Labor Departments and the Office of Management and Budget.

But the advice from Treasury, Commerce, Labor and the OMB conflicts because it represents the very different bureaucratic interests and purposes of those agencies. The Council of Economic Advisers gives the president a small, sophisticated staff that works for him and on one else. There have been other presidents over the years who failed to see a need for economic advisers — as long as things went smoothly, as they are currently going. But when the econo-

my has begun to falter, the presidential attitude has usually changed pretty quickly.

One of the great intellectual triumphs of this century has been the theory of employment, and the Council of Economic Advisers has been the most influential of the routes by which it has been brought systematically to serve public policy in America. The intelligent application of the new economics was one leading reason for the great expansion that followed World War II — the longest, most powerful cycle of economic growth in history. It would be unspeakably foolish for people to become so accustomed to their prosperity that they forgot how to manage and sustain it.

The present pause in economic growth will probably not turn into a recession. But it is probable that, some time in the next four years, a recession will develop and will involve the international markets and the international money flows that increasingly affect American affairs. The domestic agencies are not well equipped to guide a president on those subjects. If anything like that happens, Mr. Reagan is urgently going to need technical help from economic advisers working directly for him. Or does he really think that it cannot happen, and that the possibility of any more recessions has now permanently vanished?

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### The Fallout From Bhopal

Is Union Carbide more safety-conscious at home than abroad? Do American multinational corporations often follow procedures overseas that are more dangerous than those that apply to their domestic operations? In short, does a double standard exist?

Despite Soviet exploitation of the tragedy in Bhopal, and an avalanche of lawsuits, the evidence is inconclusive. The case cries out for searching and reliable inquiry, for proper redress of damages and for action to prevent similar accidents. Too many people have died to justify demagoguery or coverup.

— The Baltimore Sun.

The tragedy in Bhopal poses a serious warning for Japan, which has been launching into business in the Asian region, along with the United States. Japanese firms are advancing into Southeast Asia to reduce production costs (with cheap labor there). Some Japanese firms are being criticized for discharging waste from their plants. If the developing countries are to industrialize, the government, management and especially foreign enterprises must first consider the safety of the plants and the surrounding areas. If safety is neglected, heavy costs will be paid.

— The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo).

There are two views about the use of chemical pesticides. One of them, which says that the ecological damage they do outweighs their short-term benefits, will doubtless be strengthened by the suffering of Bhopal. The received view is that chemical pesticides and fertilizers are the way in provide the food which the hungry millions of the Third World need. So how many lives has Union Carbide saved which might otherwise have expired in a misery of poverty and famine?

If there is to be a hue and cry against the chemical industry let it be based on first principles: whether or not such high-tech indus-

tries are desirable, in Third World countries or in developed ones. If so, what regulations will make them acceptable? If not, what is to take their place? Until that point is settled the damage will only have been magnified if the cost of the suffering in Bhopal is to put up the price of the Third World's food.

— The Guardian (London).

There is the question of corporate responsibility. As Ira Reiner, a former Los Angeles attorney, has said about those responsible for illegal toxic dumping: "Corporate executives must be made to pay the price. They need to hear the siren of the jail door behind them. If negligence can be proven, and if the chief executive officer of Union Carbide were to be tried for second-degree homicide and sentenced to prison for the Bhopal tragedy, would that not effectively deter similar accidents?"

— Richard Asinof of Environmental Action magazine, in the Los Angeles Times.

### Gorbachev Comes to Britain

The Soviet heir apparent, Mikhail Gorbachev, will attract great attention when he arrives in London this weekend. Despite the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe, the Russians are still prepared to talk. Inevitably, some people might see his visit as an opportunity for Britain to play a vital role in helping to reduce international tensions.

Such expectations should not be formed since they will lead to disappointments.

It is certainly no bad thing for Soviet leaders to gain some first-hand experience of life beyond Kremlin walls. But no miracles should be expected. Real progress in East-West relations depends more on long and hard negotiations, of which the Shaulitz-Gromyko meeting will only be the start. A guest appearance by a rising star of the Soviet apparatus will not alter the underlying nature of the system that produced him.

— The Times (London).

## FROM OUR DEC. 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1909: Steerage Conditions 'Revolting'**  
WASHINGTON — A report on the conditions on transatlantic liners made by special agents of the immigration commission traveling as steerage passengers has been presented to the Senate, with a recommendation in favor of legislation to better the conditions. The report describes the conditions as appalling despite the fact that in some instances the letter of the law governing the steerage passenger service is obeyed. One woman agent says: "Everything was dirty, sticky and sickening, but worse still was the general air of immorality." She says that the manner in which sailors, stokers and others mixed with the women was revolting. The writer herself was forced to repulse the advances of the stewards and crew.

**1934: Women's Hockey in Egypt**  
CAIRO — The first visit to Egypt of a British women's hockey team of first-class county players aroused great excitement among the sporting circles of Alexandria and Cairo. Two matches were played against the Alexandria district and the All-Egypt teams in Alexandria, the former at the Royal Air Force Ground at Aboukir on November 29 and the latter on December 2, the Wanderers winning both matches. Most of the members of the All-Egypt team were well-known members of Cairo and Alexandria society, three of them married women. It is hoped that now a start has been made that other hockey teams from Europe will give the Egyptian teams matches.

## Nuclear Winter: Dying a Cold, Dark Death

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — On July 4, 1816, thick layers of ice formed in New England, New York and Pennsylvania. In June, snow had fallen from seven to 10 inches deep in Massachusetts, Vermont and New York. But the worst was yet to come; in August, according to one account, "ice formed nearly an inch in thickness and killed every green thing in the United States."

In Virginia, Thomas Jefferson applied for an emergency bank loan to tide him over his crop failures. Europe, too, was hard hit by the unseasonable cold, and 1816 became known in England as "the year without a summer." Henry and Elizabeth Stommel argue in "Volcano Weather," their book about the phenomenon, that a typhus epidemic that killed more than 65,000 people in the British Isles in 1816 was related in cold-induced famine.

The cause of this global misery was the eruption of Mount Tambora, a volcano in the Dutch East Indies. In probably the most powerful volcanic outburst in 10,000 years, Tambora spewed about 25 cubic miles (about 100 cubic kilo-

meters) of debris into the upper atmosphere. The heavier particles fell into the Pacific Ocean, forming a slush of pumice two feet (60 centimeters) thick; the lighter debris stayed aloft for months, circled the globe, and blanketed the skies over most of the Northern Hemisphere.

But the eruption of Tambora would be minor compared with the blast effect of a full-scale nuclear exchange between the United States and the Soviet Union; and "the year without a summer" was mild and brief compared to the "nuclear winter" that would descend upon the Northern Hemisphere after such a U.S.-Soviet holocaust.

The theory that such a disastrous man-made winter — postulated in 1983 by a group of scientists working outside the government — would follow nuclear war has been given legitimacy by the National Academy of Sciences, in a study commissioned by the Defense Department. The study was conducted by a committee headed by George F. Carrier of Harvard, who

termed its results "quite consistent" with earlier nuclear-winter studies.

The committee of specialists from government laboratories, private industry, and academia found that exploding only about half the world's nuclear arsenals, equivalent to 6,500 megatons of TNT, together with the resulting fires, would propel at least 15 million tons of dust and 180 million tons of smoke into the atmosphere. That would blacken the skies for six to 20 weeks; and if it happened in spring or summer, temperatures throughout Eurasia and North America would drop by 18 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit (10 to 30 degrees centigrade).

Within days, smoke and dust would block 99 percent of the sunlight normally reaching the Northern Hemisphere. Temperatures would drop catastrophically, destroying agriculture for at least a year, and many forests. The consequences — while not calculated by the academy study — are estimated in a new book, "The Cold and the Dark," by four of the original nuclear-winter theorists, Paul Ehrlich, Carl Sagan, Donald Kennedy and Walter Orr Roberts.

Together with crops, most farm animals would freeze and die, and plant photosynthesis and thus new crop growth would be all but impossible; famine would be inevitable.

In the Arctic darkness of nuclear winter, blast survivors — many without shelter — would suffer from pollution, radiation, subfreezing temperatures, hunger, resulting disease and hopelessly inadequate medical care and relief facilities. Resistant species such as rats and roaches, with their natural predators killed off, would proliferate to torment humans.

The academy committee did not estimate precisely how long the nuclear winter would last, since the rainfall that might wash the dust and soot back to earth could also be disrupted by the accumulation of the sun's heat in the upper atmosphere. But the authors of "The Cold and the Dark" suggest that even returning sunlight would bring a new danger — lethal ultraviolet radiation — because much of the upper atmosphere's protective ozone layer would have been burned away.

Taken with the incalculable destruction and loss of life that would be caused by nuclear blast, nuclear winter raises at least the possibility of human extinction following a U.S.-Soviet war. Certainly, after such a war, anything remotely like civilization would cease to exist in the Northern Hemisphere.

Therefore, the Academy of Sciences report can only speed the world's growing understanding that nuclear weapons CAN NEVER BE USED except suicidally, and have no military or political value except to deter their use by others.

That knowledge inevitably points toward fewer, not more nuclear weapons — a conclusion that even Moscow and Washington must someday begin to act upon, as well as talk about.

The New York Times.



## If We Wanted to Prevent Future Bhopals

By Charles S. Pearson

WASHINGTON — The tragedy in Bhopal where the accidental release of toxic gas from an American-owned insecticide plant has killed and injured thousands, is a grim reminder that industrial pollution is a worldwide phenomenon. But perhaps nowhere is the problem more acute and the challenge greater than in the rapidly industrializing countries of the Third World, where poverty and environmental protection compete for scarce resources.

Those countries are no longer exclusively agrarian; India is the communist world's 14th-ranked manufacturing power. Moreover, industry is highly concentrated, often in densely populated areas.

For reasons both obvious and subtle, such countries are especially vulnerable to industrial pollution and to the health and safety hazards of the work place. Residential slums and industry have grown up cheek by jowl. Industrial sites are often chaotic, and planning is rare. In many countries, illegal settlements are a fact of life — the only way to house millions of immigrants who are in search of work in the cities.

Despite a remarkable shift in attitudes since the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm, environmental protection is still too often seen as a luxury of rich nations. Legislation to protect the environment is now widespread, but implementation, enforcement and monitoring are often grossly inadequate.

The Bhopal disaster raises three critical questions:

Can developing countries afford environmental protection? The trade-off between economic growth and environmental protection is not as stark as might first appear, even in very poor countries. Pollution abatement and materials conservation often mean good business sense by recovering valuable resources. The M.C. Corp. claims to have saved \$200 million worldwide in the last decade with these techniques. Environmental protection of the productive resource base — soils, forests, fisheries — is perhaps more critical in developing countries, which are far more dependent on natural resources than are industrial countries. Labor is also a productive resource, and reasonable measures to protect workers generally a small fraction of production costs) are a legitimate and desirable business investment. Environmental protection is becoming a requirement for sustainable development.

It makes no sense for developing countries to establish "pollution havens" to attract the dirty industries of the world. Studies show that differences in environmental control costs are not an important determinant of the overall pattern of international investment. Singapore, perhaps the most environmentally conscious country, has a splendid record of attracting foreign industry and having that industry prosper.

What are the roles, positive and negative, of multinational corporations? Multinational corporations admittedly are part of the environmental problems of the Third World, but they can also be part of the solution. While these corporations' share of industrial production is smaller than local private and state enterprises, they retain key positions in environmentally critical sectors, including chemicals and especially pesticides. There, the top eight multinational corporations control 60 percent of output. In the United States, there is no evidence that the environmental behavior of multinational corporations is, on average, worse than that of domestic firms (private or state enterprise) in developing countries. PEMEX, the Mexican oil giant, whose gas explosion in Mexico City

killed hundreds, is a state monopoly. But "not worse than" behavior is not enough. The great technical and financial resources of multinational corporations confer on them a special responsibility to their workers, joint venture partners, subcontractors and the communities in which they operate. Legal arrangements notwithstanding, multinational corporations are guests in the Third World, and for practical political reasons must earn and keep the confidence and approval of the host country. They have an important and constructive role to play by transferring technical and managerial skills in environmental management to developing countries.

How can pesticides abuse be controlled in the Third World? By their nature and purpose, pesticides are toxic and hazardous. Industrial accidents involving acute poisoning by pesticides were not unknown in the Third World before the sad events in India. But no matter how serious the industrial accidents are, greater dangers are posed by chronic and acute poisoning, often of uneducated and untrained workers in agriculture, and by introduction of pesticides into the food chain. An estimated 1.5 million

to 2 million persons in developing countries suffer acute pesticide poisoning annually; pesticide-related deaths are estimated at 10,000 a year.

The lesson of pesticides is not that industrial accident control should be of low priority. On the contrary, the need for improvement is urgent. But accident prevention must be accompanied by a far stricter control of all aspects of pesticide production and use, from formulation to disposal.

International businesses must make a stronger effort. Specific steps include setting environmental policies at the highest level with aggressive backing by top management; assessing environmental impacts and planning for emergencies; making explicit agreements with joint venture partners and subcontractors, spelling out detailed environmental responsibilities; exercising self-regulation that may exceed government requirements; cooperating fully with local environmental, resource and health officials.

Corporations must respect special local conditions — uneducated and illiterate workers, inadequate health systems and often a lack of regard for safety. Safety precautions that work

in the United States may not work in very poor countries.

For their part, developing countries can and should demand environmental safeguards by foreign, and domestic, business. Equally important, they need to adopt strategies that anticipate environmental stress and accidents and improve their technical and administrative capabilities for pollution control.

The U.S. government can make an important contribution. It should establish a program to help and advise any country in which a U.S.-based multinational company locates a hazardous plant. The United States can also survey existing sites that have potential for Bhopal-type accidents.

The Third World cannot reverse its industrial revolution; India's industrial sector will continue to grow. But the Bhopal disaster provides a compelling opportunity to improve industrial safety, and to demand the best efforts from governments and international businesses.

The writer is an associate at World Resources Institute, where he directs or projects on multinational corporations and environmental management in developing countries. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

## In Partial Defense of the Multinationals

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Is a word in the defense of Union Carbide possible? Why not? Without private investment by Western multinationals, India would not have grown at the more than 5.5-percent yearly rate it has enjoyed throughout the West's recent recessionary years.

This may seem a far-fetched point when more than 2,000 people have died. But leaving aside the question of negligence, inadequate supervision, and other accusations that can, with varying degrees of justification, be laid at the doorstep of this one company, tens of millions of people have benefited in India from either the direct investment of foreign firms or the spinoff that comes from contact with Western technology.

Nevertheless, foreign multinationals are an inviting target, and it is true that Western companies do not always apply the same standards when abroad as they do at home.

The most vivid case in recent years was that of Nestlé, the Swiss food conglomerate, which used questionable tactics to expand its sale of powdered formula for infants in the Third World, despite mounting evidence that the resultant decline in breast-feeding was raising infant mortality.

There have been other abuses by multinationals, many of them less publicized. One was the sale in the Far East of Brand's Essence of Chicken by the British food company Ranks Hovis McDougall. Sophisticated advertising persuaded thousands of young mothers that Brand's was worth eight times the price of a common chicken. It was a dark brown, slightly viscous fluid sold to medicinal purposes and labeled as "predigested protein" and "goodness in a digestible form." The real cost of the protein in Brand's Essence of Chicken was 27 times that of the cost of protein in eggs and about 130 times the cost of protein in fish.

It is easy to persuade the masses that "the best is from the West," but at times this has been done at an exorbitant price. In Tanzania, a single injection of a brand-name antibiotic cost \$21, though it was shown that a week's dose of penicillin syrup cost 7 cents. But in a country where there was one drug salesman for every four doctors, many doctors prescribed the brand-name medicine.

Many will say Union Carbide is just another robber baron. Yet there is another side to the discussion about multinationals which, if ignored, could cost the Third World much of the progress it has made in the last decade.

India's recent economic surge is due in many factors: the "green revolution" in the Punjab, the cumulative effect of years of careful state planning, the spread of education and literacy and, not least in recent years, increased foreign investment and foreign competition.

The Indian economy, though still dominated by traditional peasant agriculture, is one of the largest industrial economies in the world; it has the third-largest pool of technically trained workers. Its industrial rise has been phenomenal. This growth began to flag in the 1970s. But Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, in her credit, spent the latter part of her life liberalizing import and investment controls, thereby enabling India to feel the wind of competition, new ideas and new technologies.

The countries in Africa that have encouraged foreign investment are those with the best record of growth — Botswana, Malawi and the Ivory Coast. In Latin America it has taken years to throw off the shackles of Counter-Reformation culture, which restricted private enterprise, licensed state monopolies and favored mercantilism. But in the 1950s, when the continent opened its doors to private competitors, both domestic and foreign, its average growth rate rose to more than 5 percent a year — until the debt crisis struck.

Private enterprise and foreign capital have their disadvantages. They are prone to be capital-intensive; they are slow to interest themselves in rural areas, preferring the well-trodden path of urban-industrial society; and they can produce a culture that is out of touch with the many low-technology activities that can raise the quality of life.

But it is the job of government to find a balance. Government needs the entrepreneurial drive, ambition and technical prowess of big business to give a country a cutting edge in a

competitive, fast-moving world. Yet it must watch big business carefully, encouraging it with the right tax incentives to use labor — not machines — whenever there is a margin of doubt, in use local manpower rather than expatriates, in pass on its knowledge through the local education system and to reach out to the smaller towns and rural areas. And government, as well as international organizations, need to fill in the cracks into which big business will not reach unless it is directed.

Controlling and directing the energies of great industrial concerns is an exciting and demanding exercise. It is easy, however, to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. One senses that the government of Rajiv Gandhi has walked the tightrope of the Bhopal incident rather well. India is unlikely to turn its back on the multinationals. Indeed, the unmistakable trend in the Third World in the past 10 years has been to welcome the multinationals, not, as was the case in the Fabian '50s and '60s, to reject them.

International Herald Tribune.

The New York Times.

## A Warning To a Europe In Danger

By Flora Lewis

BRUSSELS — The European Community has established a new administration for next year. This is a time for stock-taking. Those who are leaving feel compelled to look back with some dismay, and forward with apprehension.

Gaston Thorn, the outgoing president of the EC Commission, which is the nearest thing to a European executive, has been blamed for some of the failure of the European idea to regain momentum. That is unfair.

He is a feisty 56-year-old who in previous posts as prime minister and foreign minister of Luxembourg has been dedicated to trying to "build Europe" for most of his adult life. As both Mr. Thorn and his critics point out, the little countries used to be the most pro-European because they gain the most from the community's existence. But in a period when national egotism dominates, their weight is measured in negatives, not in achievements.

Small and peppery, Mr. Thorn is a cultured man with an earthy tongue in several languages. He knows well what is wrong with the European enterprise. So do most of its leaders. It has bogged down into a grab bag for small favors. The big issue at the last EC summit session in Dublin was wine. Previous top-level crises have been about fish and lamb.

"We don't want the same things," Mr. Thorn said. "When we started out, with six members, we were all in the same leaky boat. Everybody was flat, after the war. We reconstructed by constructing a community."

"Now there is a North and a South within Europe, with great contrasts, not only economically but politically. Half of the Ten are socialists, with egalitarian goals, half are monetarists. We don't even have the same ideas of where to look for security."

Languages have become a serious problem. It has become a matter of prestige for every delegate to speak his own, rather than a matter of pride to be fluent in a common language.

The commission itself has been undermined by governments moving in on the picky issues that they pay 14,000 Eurocrats to study and resolve. But national proposals are inevitably shaped to national advantage, leaving no one to assert the higher common needs.

Mr. Thorn believes the commission itself should have a monopoly on proposals, leaving governments to approve or disapprove. The way things are going, he is convinced that sooner or later the EC will have to change the rules to permit moving "Europe at two speeds" — the laggards could stay behind, but they could no longer prevent the states that want more integration from getting on with it.

Without the commission functioning effectively, he says, "there would be no Europe, only a permanent conference." Like Nathan Detroit's enterprise in "Guys and Dolls," it would indeed be the biggest permanent floating crap game in town, because even the presidency and the capital of the Council of Europe, in which governments participate directly, rotate every six months. But the lagging never ends.

It is not a reflection on Mr. Thorn, but on the state of the European effort, to say that his most useful contribution may have been to make it quite clear that things really can get a lot worse and doubtless will if remedies are not applied soon.

His successor, Jacques Delors of France, has the advantage of coming from a major government, but has no illusions about the difference a new team can make.

Vivid fear led to the great hope of a united Europe, the fear of enduring economic catastrophe and of continuing the series of wars that brought the Old World to devastation. It has long seemed that only another great fear would revive the founders' inspiration and galvanize bickering nations.

A new sense of danger is gathering oomph, just possibly the stormy darkness before a dawn. Its name is technology and competitiveness, the transformation of production and society that is making a new industrial revolution. Many Europeans are realizing that if they do not keep up they will slowly slip into second- and third-rate status, despite their great resources of talent and skills.

The condition is that they make a common effort. No country can do it alone. Just as nationalism is regaining the upper hand, it is becoming automatic to say that once again it is the road to decline. No one knows if that will be enough to spur integration. No one can say that Mr. Thorn did not sound a resonant warning and do his best to change the course.

The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Beside Marxism's Point

Regarding "Marx Was No Scientist" (Letters, Nov. 23):

Michael Kraft is right in saying that there is no science in Marx; it is true that "almost all the 'scientific' claims in his writings are false." One of Marx's greatest mistakes, imitated by many of his followers, was trying to prove his political statement scientifically. But it does not follow that one "could be best advised to look elsewhere for a theoretical basis."

Marxism is fundamentally something one likes or not. It has been useful to some (both those applying it and those refuting it), useless to others and destructive to still others. To take one example, Liberation theologians who find elements of Marxism helpful in their work should not be turned into the same mistake as Marx (seeking scientific proof). They find Marxism useful and should say so plainly. Let experience be their judge, to bear them out or condemn them. Mr. Kraft is hiding behind an intel-

lectual smoke screen. His objections are not to the "science" of Marxism but simply to Marxism.

BART ABICHT,  
University of California,  
Santa Cruz, California.

### Living With Risk

Had a catastrophe of the magnitude of the Bhopal disaster occurred at an atomic power plant, all other atomic power plants in the world would by now have been shut. Yet, after Bhopal, other chemical factories continue to run. This means that, collectively, we tend to accept the risks of modern life, if those risks have a clear-cut materialistic cause. This is true of other disasters — those caused by smoking, drug addiction, automobile and airplane accidents. As soon as atomic energy is involved, however, we are prepared to accept hardly any risk. Is this simple hypocrisy or some sort of superstition?

P. VAN DONKELAAR,  
Aardburg, The Netherlands.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92000 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald), 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer.  
Headquarters: 245 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10007. Telephone: 617-7000.  
London: 35 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. Telephone: 071-486-4000.  
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.  
U.S. subscription: \$200 per year. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
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Warning  
a Europe  
Danger

# TRAVEL IN WEST AFRICA

A SPECIAL REPORT

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15-16, 1984

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## Ivory Coast

By Richard Synge

GRAND BASSAM, Ivory Coast — Ivory Coast's wealthy elite has discovered a new pastime in reviving colonial nostalgia. A mere 40 kilometers (25 miles) from the skyscrapers and freeways of Abidjan lies the former French colony's first capital city, Grand Bassam. Foreigners and Ivorians alike are now returning here to re-create the sleepy and elegant little town built by the traders, administrators and missionaries of a century ago.

With Atlantic breakers pounding on the shore and filling the air with a fine salty spray, Grand Bassam occupies a narrow strip of land between the sea and the inshore lagoon that leads westward to Abidjan, the capital. The narrowness of the land is significant. It allowed the first colonists to set themselves apart from the "natives" whose own town across the lagoon grew up as the "servants' quarters" in a state of real segregation.

Now, with sufficient distance in time from the realities of colonialism, more and more people of every race are being drawn by the magnetism of this collection of magnificent buildings on the

(Continued on Page 11)



Statue at Grand Bassam commemorating victims of yellow fever.

## West African Adventure: Be Prepared to Expect The Unexpected on Tour

By Roger Collis

ANTIBES, France — Guaranteed winter sunshine and a complete culture change just six hours by air from London and Paris, for little more than the cost of vacation on the Costa del Sol, is the prime promise of a package trip to West Africa.

But be warned. You will find flaws this side of paradise unless you go prepared to expect the unexpected. Africa is an adventure.

The beaches you see in those effulgent travel brochures are indeed glorious; white sands shimmering under a huge sun. But swimming from most beaches is dangerous due to heavy Atlantic rollers and a fierce undertow. To be sure, your five-star hotel will be air-conditioned and have the facilities you'd expect. But standards of service are often tacky when administered by local help. The Spanish may have invented *maitre*, but the Africans have brought it to perfection.

You will need shots for cholera, yellow fever, typhoid and polio, and you should remember to take antimalarial tablets for a month after returning home. A British government health leaflet warns against drinking unboiled water, to be careful about raw vegetables, salads, unpeeled fruit and ice cubes in bars.

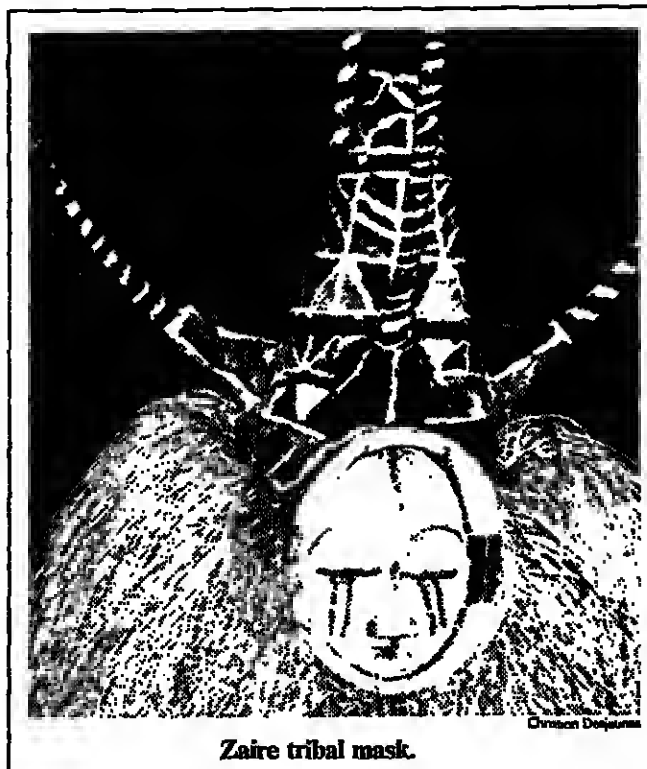
Costs are rising every year. And value for money is being eroded by inflation, fueled by the deteriorating economies of many West African countries. Prices in the francophone countries, such as Ivory Coast and Senegal, are much higher than in the anglophone ones, such as Gambia and Sierra Leone. For example, Abidjan, the capital of the Ivory Coast and "the Paris of West Africa," is at least as expensive as Paris and the Côte d'Azur in high season.

Luxury is a relative term when applied to West Africa. One problem is the lack of an infrastructure for tourists in many countries, especially once you leave the major towns. "It's like watching television," one tour operator said. "You're sitting cooped up in your Western-style hotel while outside the window it's native Africa."

Lance Coleman, general manager of Kuoni Travel in London, a firm that specializes in upmarket packages to many parts of the world, said:

"Upmarket to me means luxury and a comprehensive program of sightseeing and activities, like certain Caribbean cruises. But Africa is middle of the road." John Sun, Kuoni's planning manager for West Africa, said, "There's nothing in West Africa that I would sell as luxury. In Sierra Leone, for example, the Cape Sierra is the only hotel worth selling at the moment. Political instability can be a hazard, as well as the capricious behavior of African officials. Mr. Coleman cites the case of a group of clients who had serious problems at a border crossing within West Africa. A French executive describes the need to bribe Ivory Coast policemen for imaginary traffic infractions on roads outside Abidjan. Corruption and bribery at all levels is a way of life.

On the other hand, it is this exposure to the raw African environment, its grime and its charm, that can make a West African vacation a novel and exciting experience — although a vicarious frisson from the shelter of a well-organized package tour is as close



Zaire tribal mask.

as most people are likely to get to Graham Greene's "dangerous edge of things." The moral is, don't go too far up river on your own.

Package tours to West Africa really started to take off about five years ago as an alternative to the crowded resorts in southern Spain and the Canary Islands.

From London the most popular destination is Gambia. Package tours are available from three operators: Kuoni, Thomson and Blue Sky (British Caledonian). Kuoni offers Sierra Leone and, for the first time this year, Togo. Wings offers packages, in conjunction with Club Méditerranée, to Senegal and Ivory Coast.

From Paris there are packages to Ivory Coast, Senegal and Sierra Leone offered by Africa Tours, Jet Tours (Air France) and Airtour Afrique (Air Afrique). There are also packages to Gambia and Togo by Jet Tours and Airtour Afrique respectively. Kuoni has a single nine-day package to Sierra Leone from Paris.

Gambia epitomizes two different kinds of package holiday. One is a lazy vacation, soaking up the sun on the beach at Banjul or Bakau; the other is a river safari, exploring unspoiled nature reserves and tribal heartlands of the interior.

A two-week beach holiday in Banjul (half-board at the Hotel Atlantique and scheduled flights with British Caledonian) will cost around \$900 a person in the high winter season (Oct. 31 through December). Christmas/New Year is popular and heavily booked. Excellent packages are available from Kuoni and Blue Sky. Kuoni offers an exotic 14-day safari along the Gambia River on a 46-foot (14-meter) sailing yacht, *Spirit of Gambia*. This is limited to eight persons. After six days "acclimatizing" at the Hotel Atlantique, the yacht plies upriver to Juffere (the village where Alex Haley traced his ancestry to "Roots") to the Chimpanzee Research Center on Baboon Island and on to Georgetown, the old colonial trading post 200 miles (325 kilometers) inland. Most nights are spent camping on the river banks. The package costs around \$1,000 a person.

An alternative, for those who feel

strongly about creature comforts, is a cruise in both Senegal and Gambia organized by Africa Tours. You arrive in Dakar (scheduled flights from Paris are by Air France and Air Afrique) then board a luxurious motor yacht, *Africa Queen*, for a seven-day trip along the coast, down the Gambia river (as far as Tendaba, a oew holiday center 100 miles from Banjul) and on to Ziguinchor in southern Senegal. Return is by air via Dakar to Paris. The cruise (limited to 38 people) costs around \$1,400 a head in the peak season (Dec. 21 to Jan. 3 and March 22 to March 31).

Sierra Leone is more expensive than Gambia and not such good value for money. But Freetown, the capital, is worth seeing and is more interesting than Banjul. There is superb, safe swimming at Lumley Beach, eight miles south of Freetown. Kuoni offers a peak-season package (half-board at the Cape Sierra Hotel) for \$850 per person for two weeks.

Club Méditerranée operates two resort hotels in Senegal and one in Ivory Coast. Les Almadies (open Dec. 12 through May 2) is on the beach a few miles from Dakar. Cap Skirring, an African-style village (open Oct. 25 through April 25), is in the south of Senegal, also on the beach. Assinie (open Oct. 26 through April 19) is on the beach near Abidjan. A one-week all-inclusive package (from London or Paris) to any one of these three resorts will cost between \$800 and \$1,200 a person to the peak December period.

**Departures from London:**  
*Kuoni.* See their "Worldwide" brochure (Dec. 10, 1984-Dec. 9, 1985). Packages to Gambia, Sierra Leone and Togo. Kuoni Travel Ltd., 33 Maddox Street, London W1R 9LD (Phone: 499-8636).  
*Thomson.* See their "Winter Sun" brochure. Package to Gambia, Thomson Holidays, Greater London House, Hampstead Road, London NW1 7SD (Phone: 387-2432 and 387-4484).  
*Blue Sky.* See their "Summer '85 April-October" brochure. Packages to Gambia. Blue Sky Holidays Ltd., London Road, East Grinstead (Continued on Page 11)

## Air Travel: Planning Makes the Difference

By Michael Selwyn

LONDON — "Expect the unexpected" continues to be the watchword when traveling by air between points to West Africa. Although flying is the most popular means of transport between business centers to the region, the business traveler should not expect the sophistication offered by airlines in Western Europe and the United States. Stories of overbooking, delays, misdirected baggage, sudden cancellations, timetable alterations and mechanical breakdown still abound.

Nevertheless, it would be wrong to apply the criteria for Western European air travel to West Africa. For a start, the standard of airline service reflects the level of economic development in the region. The level of personal incomes in West African states is insufficient to permit much — if any — foreign travel, while the severe controls imposed by governments on the amount of foreign currency that individuals are allowed to purchase also act as a disincentive.

According to statistics of the International Air Transport Association,

tion, Africa accounts for only 4 percent of the world's international scheduled air traffic. While Sierra Leone Airlines claims a passenger-load factor of 30 percent on its West African routes, this compares with an average 70 percent on trans-Atlantic routes between Europe and the United States.

Consequently, West African carriers have tended to concentrate on short-haul services with neighboring countries rather than on long-haul routes within the region.

Second, with consumer demand slack, the range of people using air

travel is smaller — 75 percent of passengers, for example, travel at full fare on government business. Airlines do not have the choice of frequencies or promotional fares that their European counterparts offer.

In 1983, the unit operating cost of air transport between West Africa and Europe was 31 percent higher than for traffic to the North Atlantic, and carriers also have to contend with higher fuel, air-navigation and maintenance costs than the world average. Taken together, these factors go some of the way toward explaining why West African carriers dilapidate, rather than compete with or complement, each other.

Third, West African airlines are not run on commercial lines but, being all state-owned, are treated as key symbols of national prestige. Attempts have been made to encourage cooperation in the region, most notably with the establishment in 1961 of Air Afrique, in which 10 francophone West African countries have a shareholding. The airline has pioneered development of air routes within the region and serves 22 African countries. However, at the same time it has been obliged under the terms of its charter to operate long-haul services from its 10 member countries to European destinations.

In September, the airline forecast a loss of \$7.6 million to the current financial year, with outstanding debts of \$218 million. But since then, Air Afrique's operations have been paralyzed by a strike of pilots and cabin crew, who are protesting management plans to impose economy measures that include staff cuts and salary reductions. The airline is now attempting to run a skeleton service using aircraft leased from other carriers.

Yet, the picture is not uniformly dull. Airlines have improved their schedules and are modernizing their fleets. Nigeria Airways will be introducing the wide-body Airbus A310 on regional services to early 1985.

In addition, fares compare favorably with European and U.S. levels. A 400-kilometer (248-mile) hop from Abidjan, Ivory Coast, to Accra, Ghana, in economy class, costs \$76.83, compared with \$69.44 from New York to Washington and \$101 from Paris to Amsterdam. The one-way economy fare from Abidjan to Dakar, Senegal, is \$271.31, identical to that charged on a flight between New York and Minneapolis. West African services are concentrated on the coast, between Dakar

and Lagos, Nigeria. Air Afrique and Nigeria Airways offer the widest selection on this route. However, the flight takes nine hours and judicious planning is advisable to avoid stopping at intermediate capitals such as Freetown, Sierra Leone, Abidjan, Accra and Lomé, Togo.

Dakar, Abidjan and Lagos act as the hubs for connecting traffic and conditions have improved, although airport congestion is a problem. Murtala Mohammed Airport in Lagos is one of the biggest and busiest in Africa and has a new air terminal, opened four years ago, which is patterned on the one at Amsterdam-Schiphol and was initially conceived to cater for transit passengers. At Abidjan, plans are under way at Port Bouet Airport to construct an international terminal — replacing one built in the 1960s — as well as a second runway.

Other airlines plying the west coast include Ghana Airways — which flies three times a week to Banjul, Gambia, via Abidjan, Monrovia, Liberia, and Freetown — and SLA, which operates twice-weekly between Freetown and Lagos. East of Lagos — to Cameroon, Gabon, Congo and Zaire — Cameroon Airlines flies three times a week, Air Gabon twice a week and Air Zaire once a week.

In addition, it is possible to join intercontinental flights coming in from Western Europe and the United States. Pan Am's twice-weekly service from New York to Nairobi offers probably the fastest time between Dakar and Lagos, with just one intermediate stop at Monrovia. Belgium's Sabena has weekly services from Lagos to Brazzaville, Congo Republic, and Kinshasa, Zaire, and from Lagos to Libreville, as well as two flights a week from Monrovia to Abidjan.

Within the Sahel countries, though, the range of services is much smaller. Air Afrique and Ethiopian Airlines fly from Dakar to Bamako, Mali, and Niamey, Niger, but connections to the coast are poor. Guinea and Mali are neighboring countries but there is no direct service between the respective capitals of Conakry and Bamako.

A journey from the Chad capital of N'djamena to Lagos involves a connection and an overnight stop at Brazzaville. With carriers concentrating on European and west coast services, development of links between inland capitals — for which demand is in any case low — has been neglected. In some cases it may still be quicker to fly to a European destination, change aircraft and fly back out again.



Canal excursions along Senegal's numerous waterways.

## Senegal's 'Village Tourism' Takes Off

By Howard Schissel

PARIS — Senegal has something special to offer the adventurous tourist anxious to get a glimpse of African realities but not in air-conditioned hotels with swimming pools, tennis courts and haute cuisine or along the well-trodden tracks of organized safaris.

Since the first Senegalese village, Elinkine, opened its doors in 1973 to what is called integrated tourism, the formula has firmly taken root in Senegal's southernmost Casamance region, wedged in between Gambia and Guinea-Bissau.

Eight other villages — Baïla, Thionk-Essyl, Abéné, Koubalan, Affiniam, Ennampore, Oussouye and Palmair — now belong to the circuit.

The plan was initiated by a French technical assistant and Adama Goudiaby, regional tourism coordinator for Casamance. The original idea was to give European tourists the opportunity to experience first-hand African rural life while helping to contribute to the economic development of the villages engaged in the project.

The integrated tourist camps are run as

cooperatives; the infrastructure is built and operated by villagers with government loans.

Profits are reinvested in the village for the construction of schools, maternity clinics and health centers. In a second phase, some villages have channeled their funds into equipment for vegetable gardens and chicken-raising projects or for the purchase of modern fishing gear.

Muriel Scibilia, a French journalist who will be publishing a book on the integrated tourism experiment in Casamance, said that "the experience has in many ways been exemplary, for it has improved life in the villages without introducing many of the noxious effects generally associated with Western tourism in the Third World."

Indeed, the formula has chalked up considerable success. In 1983, 22,089 tourists visited the camps, up from 12,408 the previous year.

Mr. Goudiaby said that the benefits derived from the project mean that many other Casamance villages want to open up their own camps. The government, however, has discouraged any new

(Continued on Next Page)

## Guidebooks: Most of the Best Are Out of Print

By Brooke Hyde

LONDON — With the number of business and adventure-seeking visitors to West Africa on the increase, it is surprising that publishers — particularly in Britain and the United States — have not jumped on the bandwagon. There are few travel and guidebooks for the region available, and of these some are out of date and some out of print. The determined prospective traveler can find information, but this will require more effort than a trip to the local bookshop. Libraries (for out-of-print editions), reference rooms and major city bookshops will have to be visited.

"Travelers Guide to West Africa 1983" is the only up-to-date English-language guidebook exclusively for this region. Now in its fifth edition, it is aimed at a wide cross-section of readers, from business travelers on expense accounts to low-budget student travelers. It is a pocket-sized paperback and any visitor to West Africa will most likely return with a dog-eared copy. Its first section gives hints, obviously aimed at the novice, on

travel in Africa: what to bring, foods to avoid, how to haggle over prices. The seasoned traveler will find something of interest in the background articles on West African gastronomy, regional literature, people of the Niger and the Sahel, and by the African host. The bulk of the book is devoted to country-by-country sections. A thumb-nail sketch of the history, economy and culture of the 20 countries under review is followed by basic information useful to the traveler including religion, language, climate, hotels, restaurants, banks and embassy addresses.

"Business Traveler's Handbook, a Guide to Africa" is out of print in Britain but available in the United States. It aims to provide all the information a businessman visiting Africa for the first time might need — and it succeeds. Each country listing has brief, smartly presented sections on the geography, the economy, and how to get there, as well as visa, customs and health regulations. There is much information for the businessman here not available in other guides, such

as telephone, telex and postal services, advertising, shipping and insurance addresses. But the four to five years since this volume was first published have rendered much of its content hopelessly out of date. Most of the economic data is based on figures for 1976-1977. Nonetheless, the absence of a similarly targeted publication, this one is worth tracking down.

The package-holiday crowd, if only the top end of that market, has descended on Gambia. As such, it is not surprising that one guide book is devoted entirely to the smallest country in West Africa. "The Gambia, a Holiday Guide" is written and published by Michael Tomkinson, author of a Tunisian guidebook. Although Mr. Tomkinson's Gambia guide seems to be the only one available on that country, it should discourage any competition.

This exhaustive, fascinating book, covering all of past and present Gambia, is replete with four-color pictures, maps and a comprehensive index. One wonders how long the author spent researching his subject to dig up gems such as facts that oil from Gambia's oil

palm kernels eventually finds its way into Welsh tin as an anticorrosive, or that the Chinese proprietor of the Bamboo restaurant first came to the country as part of a team of rice-growing technicians and decided to stay on, or that the kora-playing singer at the Atlantic Hotel is one of the few members of the near extinct Manjago tribe.

Then there is the story of the ill-fated British-backed mass-production poultry project of 1948. The American director knew little of local conditions and within two years 50,000 chickens had died of fowl typhoid. The following year the project was abandoned, but not before 38,520 eggs had been produced — at a cost to the British taxpayer of about £20.77 apiece, equivalent to about \$160 at that time. The book is a wealth of anecdotes, facts and figures — although sometimes trivial, always delightful — that not only include but also go far beyond the requirements of a visitor to the country.

There are two books on the market for the less well-heeled traveler. "Africa on a Shoestring," now in its third edition, was published again

last year. But much happens in a year in Africa. It would be an intrepid and imprudent traveler who would follow the book's advice on changing money on the black market in Nigeria. Should you be so inclined, you doubtless will be sought out. But in these days of strict foreign-exchange controls it is more likely to be by the security police than by the moneychangers. But this is the exception rather than the rule. The text is based on first-hand experiences of dozens of recent travelers to the continent who have written to the editor and are acknowledged in the front of the book. It is breezy and informal in style, with a smattering of unedifying expletives. One hotel to Half Assini, Ghana, is described as "grubby but cheap," and elsewhere the reader is told not to be put off by "the old bag of a receptionist."

The author, Geoff Crowther, is refreshingly honest, and there is no inclusion of information known to be old.

"We haven't heard of anyone going to Angola for years," he writes at the end of that country's short

(Continued on Next Page)

## Keeping the Luggage (and Hassle) Down

By Patrick Smith

LONDON — Most advice on what to pack for a trip to West Africa starts with the dictum "Travel light!" and then proceeds to list 1,001 "essential items" the traveler to West Africa should never be without. The advice below does not depart from this time-honored contradiction. Anyone who anticipates doing any amount of overland traveling in the region with luggage in tow would be well advised to travel light. Even if you are not doing all the carrying, keeping tabs on several pieces of luggage can be a tiresome business in the African sun.

Those who have "traveling light" down to a fine art manage to jam all the essentials into a large holdall and take it aboard the airplane as cabin baggage — this makes matters considerably easier at checking in and on disembarkation on the crowded flights along the West African coast.

How much and exactly what one packs into that suitcase — and indeed whether one takes a suitcase at all — depends largely on the reasons for visiting West Africa. The growing petroleum and mineral industries mean the majority of travelers will be involved in some form of business.

Other visitors can be categorized either as conventional tourists or backpackers — the former will gravitate toward countries like Gambia, Togo and Ivory Coast, while the backpacker, who is often part of an overland expedition, is more likely to go on the epic journeys across the Sahara and through Cameroon and Nigeria.

There are basic packing rules for all corners. For

example, most travelers bring too many clothes. What you do bring should be lightweight and made from cotton as far as possible. Synthetic clothing can cause serious skin irritations to the hot and humid climate in West Africa.

People in business should remember there are fairly formal dress codes in the region — especially in the business centers of Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Senegal and Togo. This dress code dictates that at any official occasion women should wear either a generally modest summer dress or a lightweight two-piece costume but never trousers, while men should wear a suit and tie.

If you visit the region during the rainy season — which usually lasts from May to August — it is important to bring one stout pair of shoes as well as a lightweight cotton or plastic raincoat and umbrella.

Along the West African coast it is hot all the year round, only cooling slightly during the harmattan season in January and February. Further north it is a different story; sometimes the evenings can seem almost cold. In some areas like the Jos plateau in Nigeria the residents turn their air-conditioners on in the day and their beating in the evening.

There is in West Africa an almost obsessive interest in the latest electronic gadgetry — indeed, often some of the latest electronic wonders of Japan find their way to the markets of West Africa at the same time or sooner than they get into the

(Continued on Page 11)







## Discovering Nigeria's Kano

KANO, Nigeria — Conventional wisdom has it that Nigerian tourism is a contradiction in terms. And to anyone who has a passing acquaintance with the country's capital, Lagos, this would seem a logical enough conclusion, but in fact it is not justified. Nigeria has one of the oldest "tourist industries" on the continent. For more than a thousand years, Kano, in the north-western part of Nigeria, has been a mecca for travelers attracted by the city's pre-eminence as a center for learning and commerce.

The beginnings of the city's present commercial and economic importance go back to when Kano was the southern terminus of the old trans-Saharan trade route. Today the successors to the camel trains are the several thousand young Europeans who ply the recently built trans-Saharan highways by Jeep and Land Rover.

Although, after Lagos, Kano is the second biggest industrial center in Nigeria, it has, more than most cities in West Africa, retained its historical character. The area

known as the old city dates back more than a thousand years.

Within the city there are many examples of buildings constructed from mud, many several hundreds of years old and built to designs that are a unique blend of the Hausa and Arab styles of architecture. Kano boasts some outstanding examples of this kind of architecture. The Gida Dan Hausa, originally the home of the first British administrator and set within its own landscaped gardens, is a remarkable looking building. Much older is the Gidan Makama, which was built as a palace for the 20th emir of Kano, who ruled the city from 1463 to 1499. This building now houses Arabic and Islamic manuscripts containing the oldest records of urban life in northern Nigeria.

This tradition of architecture has been carried on into the 19th and 20th centuries. The new emir's palace and the Central Mosque show to what extent this classic style of architecture has been "modernized."

Kano's role as a major commercial center is evident even in the old city where the Kumi market was started by traders from the old western Sudan and today is probably the biggest market in Africa. The more than 50,000 stalls at the Kumi market sell a wide variety of African, Arabic and Indian foodstuffs, condiments, herbs and traditional medicines. Aside from this it is a center for African objects of art and all types of clothing from the ancient religious Hausa gowns to the latest imported suits. In the heart of the market there is a huge selection of hand-painted African cloths.



The village of Sokoto, Nigeria.

Although Kano is a bustling commercial center as well as a city of historical interest, tourists can find spectacular scenery only a short drive away from the city center. At nearby Birnin Kudu, there are thousand-year-old paintings on massive granite rocks.

The success of the Yankari game reserve in nearby Bauchi state has prompted the Kano state government to develop game parks near the villages of Faie and Bature.

## Reviving a Colonial Landmark

(Continued From Page 9)

seashore, by a desire to stop the town's decay and by the discovery of a perfect holiday home.

The only spot in West Africa where so much grand colonial architecture has not been swamped by subsequent development, Grand Bassam is a delightful accident of history — cut off from the mainland and its original function of administration abandoned. It quietly rotted from 1899, when the colonists decided to move their base elsewhere. About 10 years ago, some imaginative French and Ivorians started to restore some of its lost grandeur. The idea has caught on, and now the authorities are laying down strict requirements that developers restore the properties in the original style.

Behind the beach, with its rows of coconut palms, the long main street has spacious customs houses, a governor's palace, an elegant post office and the veranda homes of the early settlers. At the harbor end is a cross-cross of streets where merchants built huge and ornate storehouses in a pastiche of styles.

Gothic, Mediterranean and Venetian-style buildings boast spacious balconies, shuttered windows and pretentious arcades that would not doubt have horrified architectural purists of the time. They now stand as mysterious relics of colonial ambition — but with the charm of a time and a lifestyle that has completely vanished.

Grand Bassam was abandoned following ravages of yellow fever. The French moved the capital to Bingerville in 1899 and Abidjan in 1934. Other West African capitals have remained on their original sites since the 19th century, making

it hard to find equivalent buildings in Lagos, Accra or Dakar. Grand Bassam is now a museum of that not-so-distant past, where the buildings have outlived the era they served.

The sea air and humidity are, nevertheless, taking their toll and there are few developers with the resources to undertake expensive restorations. The government has other priorities, but with a general revival of tourism in Ivory Coast there will probably be enough private capital to save the town.

For a visitor to Abidjan with a day or two to spare, Grand Bassam is probably the single most worthwhile excursion from the city. A beachside restaurant with a pool provides conventional tropical amusements. A few hours would suffice to examine the town. A handicrafts

center gives the visitor a chance to buy colorful baubles and jewelry from the artists themselves at lower prices than in Abidjan's own tourist market.

After absorbing the sea air, the history and the atmosphere, there are two ways back to Abidjan. The main route leads along one of the longest stretches of market stalls in the world, selling freshly caught fish or handicrafts of all kinds, from necklaces to complete sets of cane furniture. The other route leads by ferry through Grand Bassam's successor, Bingerville, with its magnificent botanical gardens.

With a capital city for every era of its short history, Ivory Coast is now about to make another administrative move, with the construction 200 kilometers inland of a Brasília-style capital of monumental proportions at Yamoussoukro.

## Dressing and Packing To Keep Hassle Down

(Continued From Page 9)

shops in Europe and the United States. Some businessmen pack another pocket calculator or microcomputer to give as a present to a colleague in West Africa. If you do this, make sure you have a receipt. It would be advisable to carry receipts for all such items where practicable. This also applies to cameras, radios, typewriters, etc., as it saves a lot of delay and argument with the customs authorities.

Photographers will find thousands of subjects in West Africa, as it must be one of the most photogenic regions in the world. But political sensitivities and, in most cases, the force of law demand that one should not photograph airports, harbors, naval vessels or anything that could be regarded as a military installation.

While film is widely on sale, it is always expensive and often retailers can only offer a restricted range of film types. While some of the bigger stores sell a restricted range of cameras, it is very hard to buy any photographic accessories in West Africa, so taking extra supplies of the special batteries for exposure meters and flash guns is essential.

While French and English and associated variants like pidgin and pinyin English are spoken throughout the region, any foreigner who tries to learn any of the African languages is going to make a good impression. Relatively straightforward grammar and phrase books are available for many of the main languages — Wolof (Senegal), Hausa (spoken in several different West African countries) and Yoruba (Nigeria).

Thus, the more literary-minded business traveler to West Africa is likely to pack a couple of short histories, a couple of African nov-

els and a business guide as well as several maps and some sort of phrase book.

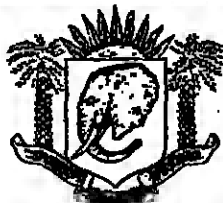
Along with the handshake and polite inquiries about one's health, the calling card is an essential part of etiquette in West Africa. In the eyes of anyone, from a taxi driver to a cabinet minister, the presentation of a calling card lends an air of authority or at least legitimacy to the most anonymous of characters.

A business in West Africa depends so heavily on personal contacts, getting your own name and the name of your company more widely known can only help you.

The rest of your suitcase will be filled with the standard traveling paraphernalia — documentation and first aid. It cannot be stressed too strongly that all your documents should be in order before you leave your country of residence. All the necessary visas should be obtained there — although it is possible to get visas for other West African countries once in the region, it is often time-consuming and inconvenient.

An international vaccination certificate is vital for entry to all the countries in the region. Inoculations against yellow fever are compulsory and most clinics will also inoculate against cholera at the same time as well as give a monovalent typhoid booster. Also, all those who have not already been inoculated against tuberculosis should get a TB inoculation.

It is worth packing several extra passport photographs; applying for anything always seems to demand several photographs in West Africa. There are hundreds of portrait photographers in the major cities who will turn out pictures while you wait, but they charge about six times the going rate in Europe or North America.



"Tourism is the best means of expressing our authentic and rare culture. Our ancestral traditions shall never be treated as objects of scorn in the Ivory Coast, neither shall our sensitivity be dealt any blow."

## THE IVORY COAST

### TOURISM

FÉLIX HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY  
President of the Republic

The Ivory Coast, situated in the West of Africa, covers an area of 322,000 km<sup>2</sup>, and is bordered on the northern side by Burkina Faso and Mali, on the western side by Guinea and Liberia, on the eastern side by Ghana and on the southern side by the Atlantic Ocean. It has a population of approximately 8,000,000 which is made up of more than 60 ethnic groups.

Geographically the vegetation is split into 3 distinct zones which from north to south are grass savanna, wooded savanna and forest. It is an almost uniform plateau whose highest peaks are located in the west, (the Man region). In spite of quite a dense water network the area, nevertheless, suffers from a low rainfall; only the south of the country, (the forest region) remains green despite the dryness.

The economic capital is Abidjan while Yamoussoukro is, and has been since 1983, the political and administrative capital.

The country depends basically on agriculture in spite of great efforts to develop the industrial and service sector.

As regards the tourist industry the Ivory Coast is developing thanks to the native inhabitants and their local crafts. The variety in the population and the richness of their craftsmanship and folklore explains this effort to develop the tourist industry. In spite of 20 years exposure to the "Outside World", tradition is still very much a way of life and has been preserved in great measure.

There are 8 main areas regarded as tourist attractions.

#### ZONE I: THE GRAND NORD (the northern sector):

This area is situated around Korhogo, Boudiali and Odienné. The richness of the folklore and craftsmanship in this area is legendary. The traditional and initiation dances such as the M'BOLOHE (Dance of the Panther) and the N'GORON, taken from the Poro ritual, are part of the cultural and national heritage and attract

particular attention. The Fakaha canvases, commonly known as the Korhogo canvases, the woven Waranié joio-cloths, the authentic village of Blességué, the Kawa Mosque and the Mosque of Kassoumbarga are all sights of international renown.

#### ZONE II: THE COMOE NATIONAL PARK:

Hunting is not encouraged as part of the tourist industry and the "Boua Reserve", so called because of its proximity to the town of Boua, is an animal paradise. Every weekend Safari lovers descend on the Gansé Hotels and the Comoe Safari Lodge by the hundred. An escape which is well worth the trouble after a week's work in the big centres.

#### ZONE III: THE WEST OR YACOUBA COUNTRY:

This is the mountainous region of the Ivory Coast with a strong, varied and deeply appreciated folklore tradition. The masques, the jugglers and the stilt-dancers of this region all bring to mind visions of deepest Africa. Man, Gouessesso, Danané, Guiglo, Béhoua, ere synonymous with the bridges of Lianes, Cascades and Tematé.

#### ZONE IV: THE CENTRE:

Zone IV is the centre of the Ivory Coast. Here you can visit the Marahoué Park (lions, elephants, buffalo, hippopotami, etc), the artificial Kossou Lake and the impressive hydro-electric dam of the same name; Bouaké, the second town of this country, is a commercial and cosmopolitan city; Yamoussoukro, Bouafé, Daloa and the region of the Baoulé Gouro and Bété ethnic groups have a rich artistic heritage.

#### ZONE V: THE SOUTH WEST:

The Atlantic coastline and the South Western region offer marvellous beaches plus the enormous Ta-Nzo Park, a unique combination in Africa since it is rich in various animal species

and the vegetation peculiar to this area. It is, therefore, of the greatest interest not only from a scientific but also a touristic point of view.

#### ZONE VI:

This region is situated not far from Abidjan and includes the regions of Grand-Lahou (a small historical village on the coast), Divo, Lakota and Gagnoa. There are many discoveries to be made here by the visiting tourist.

#### ZONE VII:

Abidjan, the capital, is a modern end expanding city bordered by the Ebrié lagoon and has its local markets, a museum, a zoo, a casino, a bowling alley and an ice rink. Abidjan, which has excellent accommodation facilities, is the departure point for excursions to the villages bordering the lagoon and other areas of tourist interest in the interior. On the outskirts of Abidjan the Banco Park, which covers 3,000 hectares, offers a rare opportunity for rest and relaxation. A little further on is the Azagny Reserve which can be reached easily by a short flight.

#### ZONE VIII:

Not far from Abidjan is Assinie, where one can find the best seaside accommodation in the country.

The holiday villages of Assinie (Club Méditerranée) and Assouindé situated between the sea and the lagoon offer the facilities of canoeing, water skiing, horse-riding and underwater fishing and, of course, there are always the beautiful sun-drenched beaches.

But the riches of a country, be they natural or cultural, by themselves cannot make that country a first class tourist attraction if the basic hospitality which matches up to the standards of international tourism, does not exist.

This is why the government has, over the past ten years, worked to ensure that the country has a basic structure of international standing. All the international hotel chains are represented and Novotel, Hilton, Sofitel, PLM, Forum Hotels, Intercontinental Hotels and IBIS together offer more than 10,000 rooms.

## OUR TRADITIONAL DANCES

#### The Flaly

The FLALY is danced in memory of a young girl who was not only very beautiful but also the most talented dancer in all the country. She died at a very young age end on the day of her funeral there was no young girl who could be found to match her. There was consternation in the village when a young boy came forward and performed as well as she had done. Since then it has always been a boy who interprets the Flaly, but wearing a mask of the young female dancer who died. The contrast between the gentleness of the face and the virility of the gestures is thoroughly gripping.

#### The N'goron (Initiation dance of the young girls of Senufo)

The N'GORON is the initiation dance which young girls of the same age dance. Their costumes are representative of the wealth of their parents or their fiancé. Unfortunately, once they marry, these young persons are excluded and lose their right of membership.

#### The M'bolohe (or dance of the panther)

The M'BOLOHE, which is commonly referred to as the DANCE OF THE PANTHER is performed at funeral ceremonies. Although a great dancer, the costumed figure armed with a sharp and dangerous weapon plays the role of keeper of the peace.

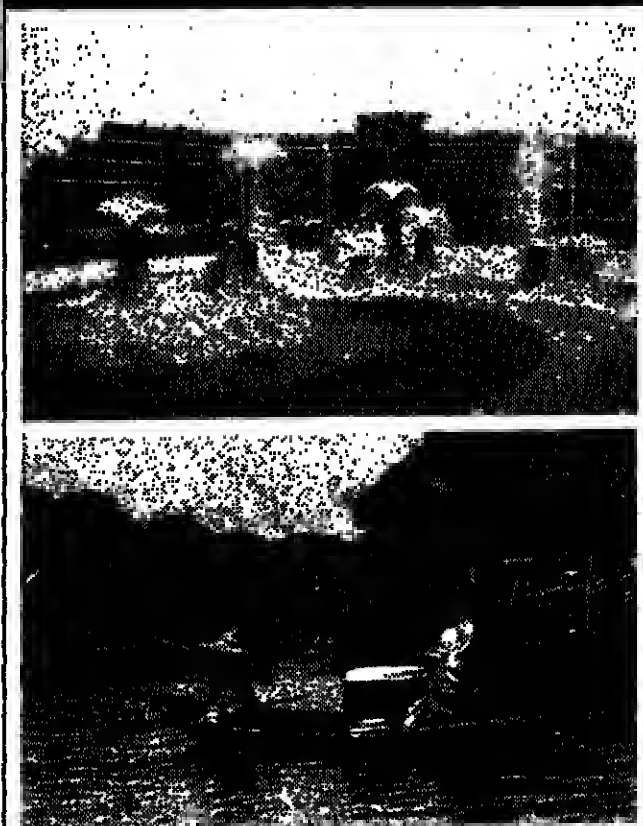
#### The Menin (or the dance of the jugglers)

The MENIN is the dance of the greatest display of courage and also the favourite of the YACOUBA ethnic group from the West of the Ivory Coast. The origin of this dance, or so the story goes, is attributed to the curiosity of a hunter who surprised a group of vipers performing the dance. The vipers would spare him his life only on condition that he ensure that all these sacred movements be performed by children.



Flaly Dancer

## COME TO THE SHERATON



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Year round resort hotel set in tropical grounds, directly on the beach of the Gulf of Guinea in West Africa.

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The Benin Sheraton Hotel offers you:

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The "Popo"	All day dining
The "Tanekas"	Poolside Terrace
The "Nokoue"	American Bar
The "Teke"	Night club/Discotheque
The "VIVO" Room	A wide meeting room, capacity of 500 people

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Bowls  
Outdoor circular swimming pool and children's pool  
Two floodlit tennis courts  
And a casino



### Benin Sheraton Hotel

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	109.00	108.75	109.00	+0.25
Unicom	17.00	16.75	16.75	-0.25
IBM	165.00	164.50	164.50	-0.50
AMEX	10.00	9.75	9.75	-0.25
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.75	-0.25
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.75	-0.25
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.75	-0.25
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.75	-0.25
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.75	-0.25
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.75	-0.25

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1148.00	1147.00	1147.00	+0.00
Transp	142.00	141.00	141.00	-0.00
Comp	407.00	406.00	406.00	-0.00

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
1148.00	1147.00	1147.00	+0.00	1,100,000
142.00	141.00	141.00	-0.00	100,000
407.00	406.00	406.00	-0.00	50,000

Friday's NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,100,000	1148.00	1147.00	1147.00	+0.00
100,000	142.00	141.00	141.00	-0.00
50,000	407.00	406.00	406.00	-0.00

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100,000	10.00	9.75	9.75	-0.25
50,000	10.00	9.75	9.75	-0.25
25,000	10.00	9.75	9.75	-0.25

NASDAQ Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,100,000	1148.00	1147.00	1147.00	+0.00
100,000	142.00	141.00	141.00	-0.00
50,000	407.00	406.00	406.00	-0.00

AMEX Stock Index				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,100,000	1148.00	1147.00	1147.00	+0.00
100,000	142.00	141.00	141.00	-0.00
50,000	407.00	406.00	406.00	-0.00

## NYSE Prices Finish Higher

NEW YORK — Prices were higher at the close of the New York Stock Exchange on Friday in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell more than 9 points in the previous two sessions, gained 7.07 to 1,175.91.

Advances led declines by a 3-2 margin among the 2,014 issues crossing the NYSE tape. Big Board volume amounted to about 95 million shares, compared with 80.9 million Thursday.

Analysts said this week's large decline in the money supply could bring about lower interest rates.

Before the stock market opened, the Labor Department reported producer prices rose five-tenths of 1 percent in November, the biggest increase in 10 months. Increased beef prices helped push the overall index higher. The November increase brought the rate of inflation at the wholesale level to a moderate 1.9 percent for the first 11 months of 1984.

Another report had industrial production in November rising four-tenths of 1 percent in November, after seasonal adjustment. And the Commerce Department said inventories increased eight-tenths of 1 percent in October.

"Tax selling may have spent itself and some institutional cash is being put to work as year-end bargains begin to surface," said Alan Ackerman of Herzfeld & Stern.

He said "the consumer remains a driving force in the economy, and the expectation of delayed Christmas buying is beginning to take hold." Mr. Ackerman noted a restoration of confidence amid a feeling that "a recession does not seem at hand."

AT&T led the active list and closed up a 4, to 184. A block of 408,000 shares crossed at 18 and a block of 400,000 shares crossed at 184. Union Carbide was lower at mid-session. A block of 485,700 shares crossed at 37. Union Carbide's stock has stabilized this week after sliding steadily from the high 40s after the chemical accident in India.

Phillips Petroleum was unchanged at 53 1/2 at midday. Phillips is fighting a takeover bid from Mesa Partners. Mesa Petroleum was off a fraction.

Sun Co. was lower at midday. Other oil issues had gains, including Exxon, Atlantic Richfield, Indiana Standard and Mobil.

Pan American was up at fraction at mid-session on heavy volume.

The auto group recovered from Thursday's losses, with General Motors, Ford and Chrysler all higher at mid-session.

IBM, Digital Equipment and Texas Instruments all rebounded strongly from losses earlier in the week.

Crown Zellerbach was up a fraction at midday. The stock gained 5 1/4 Thursday after the company said Sir James Goldsmith plans to acquire as much as 25 percent of the stock.

International Harvester, which reported its first profitable quarter in four years Thursday, was higher at midday.

American Broadcasting, which gained 1 1/4 Thursday, was up again on heavy volume. The company said it knew of no reason for the increase.

British Telecom ADRs were higher at midday.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	Week	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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12	142.00	141.00	141.00									
12	407.00	406.00	406.00									

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12	407.00	406.00	406.00									

(Continued on Page 16)



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Goldsmith Keeps Plans for Colgate, Crown Zellerbach Hidden

By Robert J. Cole  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sir James Goldsmith, the British millionaire, is on the move again.

A few months ago, Sir James, 51, tried and failed to buy Continental Group Inc., formerly Continental Can Co., for \$2.5 billion. Before that, he had sought to buy into St. Regis Corp., but St. Regis proved unresponsive.

But in neither instance was Sir James entirely disappointed. In the St. Regis episode, the group he headed accepted a \$50-million profit for its 9 percent of the company's shares. His stake in Continental yielded an estimated \$35-million profit when he bowed out after losing to Peter Kiewit Sons Inc. and David H. Murdock, the U.S. millionaire.

Now Sir James has apparently set his sights on two other corporate giants: Colgate-Palmolive Co., the big household-products producer, and — most recently —

Crown Zellerbach Corp., a forest-products company with vast timberlands. His adviser is Rothschild Inc. of New York.

Typically, Sir James is not showing his hand. His interest in Colgate became known to that company — but not the public — when he sought federal antitrust clearance to buy more than 15 percent of Colgate. Neither Colgate nor Sir James said anything publicly for weeks, but when Sir James sought similar clearance for Crown Zellerbach, that company immediately announced the move and declared it would fight.

Sir James has not disclosed his holdings in either company, which implies that he does not yet own 5 percent. If he did, he would be required to disclose that fact within 10 days.

Four years ago, after a hotly contested battle, he seized control of Diamond International Corp., a big paper and forest-products company. He broke it up and sold off

the pieces — for a profit of more than \$500 million — but kept one piece: more than a million acres of U.S. forest lands. Crown Zellerbach, however, owns almost twice as much as Sir James.

The British tycoon has proved, on several occasions, to be a scrapper, with bulldog determination.

"You only have to take his batting record," remarked one friend, Sir Gordon White, head of Hanson Industries in New York, a British-owned conglomerate. "He is not only incredibly successful, but very willing to fight for what he believes in."

But some of his friends say Sir James has mellowed. The financier was said to have felt offended several months ago when Wall Street traders pegged him as a "greenmailer" for selling stock back to St. Regis. The implication was that he had sought only a quick profit and had never intended to take over St. Regis.

"St. Regis," Sir James remarked, "was a failure, not a success." He proposed merging his forest lands into St. Regis, raising his stake to 25 percent, joining the board and settling down to become a model citizen. St. Regis refused, so he got out.

Sir James is reputed to be worth as much as \$900 million, but there is no way of knowing because of his penchant for secrecy.

His two main companies apparently, are Cia. Financiera Lido of Panama, of which he owns 40 percent, and Brummeria Foundation of Liechtenstein, which owns the rest of Lido. These, in turn, own other companies in Hong Kong, France, Britain, the Bahamas, and the United States.

Most of them do little more than own other companies. But it seems clear that Sir James, whose operations are now concentrated in the United States, controls Grand Union Co., the U.S. food chain;

owns considerable acreage left over from the dismemberment of Diamond International; commands oil reserves in Guatemala, plus a smattering of publishing companies in France and gambling interests in Britain.

Among his biggest projects to date has been the conversion of Grand Union into one of the most exciting U.S. food stores. A bumper of the stores now stock gourmet foods in addition to staples.

Sir James dropped out of Elton at 17 and took a cook's job. He joined the British army, entering as a private and emerging two years later as a lieutenant.

At 20, with \$200, he bought the French rights to a British rhinoceros cream and started a company. Three years later he sold the company for \$500,000, using the money to begin a dietary foods concern. The young Goldsmith was already building a reputation for creating new ventures on the profits of earlier ones.

## Mitsubishi Signs Chrysler Accord

United Press International

DETROIT — Chrysler Corp. and Mitsubishi Motors Corp. announced Friday that they have signed an agreement for Mitsubishi to supply Chrysler with fuel-injected V-6 engines.

Mitsubishi will make the engine at its Kyoto Works in Japan and supply Chrysler with up to 400,000 units a year over a five-year period, beginning in the 1987 model year, the companies said. Chrysler initially is to use the engines in its Plymouth Voyager and Dodge Caravan minivans. Mitsubishi now supplies four-cylinder engines to Chrysler. That engine will be phased out in favor of the V-6 engine.

Chrysler has had an agreement to market Mitsubishi passenger cars and trucks since 1970.

## Mitsui &amp; Co. Forecasts Income Gain This Year

Reuters

TOKYO — Mitsui & Co. predicted Friday that its consolidated net income will improve slightly in the current year ending next March 31, to 9 billion yen (\$365 million) from 8.87 billion last year.

Full-year sales are expected to rise to about 17,000 billion yen from 16,181 billion a year earlier, a company spokesman said.

The company, Japan's second largest trading house, reported earlier that group income for the first half ended Sept. 30 rose to 4.46 billion yen from 1.07 billion a year earlier.

Sales rose to 8,490 billion yen from 7,764 billion, it said.

The spokesman said steady growth in sales and improved performance at subsidiaries participating in the U.S. economic expansion contributed to the group income gain.

He added that increased income from stock sales and dividends paid from subsidiaries also contributed to the rise.

This more than offset a 3-billion-yen writedown related to Mitsui's involvement in a canceled petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeini, Iran, he said.

Offshore transactions rose 16.2 percent, to 2,134 billion yen from a year earlier, with more agreements on petroleum and gas, the spokesman said.

Export transactions grew 10.2 percent, to 1,462 billion yen from the year earlier level, owing to good sales of ships and power plants, he said.

Imports rose 11.2 percent, to 2,060 billion yen, on the steady growth of oil and steel-making materials such as iron ore and coal.

## Electrolux Takes Zanussi Control

Reuters

PORDENONE, Italy — Electrolux of Sweden became the largest maker of domestic appliances in Europe on Friday by taking a controlling 49-percent stake in troubled Zanussi.

The action was approved by stockholders at a special meeting. The new Electrolux-Zanussi group has about 25 percent of the European appliance market, well ahead of its main rivals, Philips N.V. of the Netherlands and Bosch-Siemens GmbH of West Germany.

The Italian car company Fiat, through its subsidiary Sifim, was one of four companies each taking an 8.17-percent share in Zanussi. The others are Mediobanca, Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (through Ital-Finanziaria) and Credipar (through Credipar), company sources said.

## FCA Says It's Meeting Liquidity Rule

By Tom Furlong

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Financial Corp. of America, parent company of American Savings and Loan Association, has released figures showing that its financial health appears to be returning following severe liquidity problems this summer.

The Los Angeles-based financial institution said Thursday that it is now meeting federal regulatory minimums for liquidity, is raising substantial deposits on its own again, is repaying heavy borrowings from government agencies and Wall Street investment houses and has sold off high-yielding assets at a profit in the wake of falling interest rates.

A spokesman for the company, the largest U.S. savings and loan with assets of more than \$32 billion and 122 retail branch offices in California, said the new figures were released "because there is tremendous interest among our investors, depositors and shareholders in our financial situation."

Nearly \$7 billion in deposits flowed out of American Savings in July, August and September because of a crisis of confidence among its customers.

In its statement, FCA highlighted the fact that its daily liquidity levels are exceeding 5 percent of total assets, as required by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Liquidity measures cash and cash equivalents on hand needed to meet the company's short-term obligations.

FCA's chairman, William J. Poygan, said that American Savings began meeting liquidity minimums in late November and "we look forward to meeting this requirement for December as well."

Figures released by the company show it sold about \$3 billion in government-backed mortgage se-

curities in October and November at an "unspecified profit."

It also increased deposits by \$734 million in November, of which \$578 million was raised by the company's own sales force.

The company said it also is continuing to pay back billions of dollars that it borrowed to stem deposit outflows. The latest figures show that it repaid the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco \$375 million in the first 12 days of December, reducing total borrowings there to \$3.24 billion.

It said other borrowings represented by whole loan reverse repurchase agreements outstanding with major wall street brokerage firms were cut to \$5.38 billion as of Nov. 30 from \$7 billion on Sept. 30.

## Union Carbide PR Skill Tested by Bhopal Leak

(Continued from Page 13)

An exchange between Mr. Browning and Rick Kilmer, a reporter for WINE Radio in Brookfield, Connecticut.

"I think you've said the company was not liable to the Bhopal victims," Mr. Kilmer said.

"I didn't say that," Mr. Browning replied.

"Does that mean you are liable?" Mr. Kilmer asked.

"I didn't say that either," Mr. Browning responded.

"Then what did you say?" the reporter asked.

"Ask me another question," the Union Carbide spokesman said.

"Under what circumstances would you not be liable?" the radio reporter asked, his voice rising in frustration, to which Mr. Browning calmly declined to respond.

While Mr. Anderson's trip got high marks, the press has found the company wanting over divulging information on the Bhopal plant and the events leading up to the accident.

Reports on a series of safety problems discovered at the Indian pesticide plant in 1982, and a series of steps taken to correct those deficiencies, were distributed to the press this week, but only after much of the information had been reported by an Indian newspaper.

And while Union Carbide faces complex lawsuits on behalf of the Indian victims and obviously must avoid public pronouncements that prejudice its defense, the company has at times refused to provide even the most elementary information or make its technical people available.

Until a tour of the company's West Virginia pesticide plant was given on Wednesday, Union Carbide spokesmen had declined to provide any technical data on the manufacturing and storage of methyl isocyanate, the gas that escaped in India.

The company has also refused to say whether it is being prevented by the Indian police from talking to five employees of the Indian subsidiary who had responsibility for the Bhopal plant's operation and have been placed under house arrest.

And the company has said that it cannot explain why workers who were at the Bhopal plant on the night of the disaster suffered only minor injuries and no fatalities, while so many in the surrounding neighborhoods died.

Union Carbide's public relations is being handled by 50 of its own staff members, as well as consultants from Burson Marsteller, a New York public relations firm that has provided "crisis management" for other companies.

Union Carbide employees encountered off premises say they have been kept abreast of every development in the tragedy.

"If we walk around the building today, we find a sense of shock," said Alec Flamm, the company's president in comments broadcast throughout the headquarters building on Dec. 6, the day the full scope of the tragedy became clear. He added that "it would be naive to say that the image of the corporation hasn't suffered in this."

For many of the employees here, working in the comfortably appointed surroundings of a huge U.S. corporation, and doing work that does not have the slightest connection to the containment of methyl isocyanate, the disaster in Bhopal has generated a painful emotional response.

Statoil and U.K. Reach Gas Accord

Reuters

OSLO — Norway's Statoil and British Gas Corp. have reached a second agreement on the sale of Norwegian gas to Britain, but the accord still needs British government approval, Statoil sources said Friday.

Earlier this year, the two state-owned companies reached agreement on gas sales worth an estimated \$30 billion. But the British government rejected the terms.

The Statoil sources said the new agreement involves Statoil reducing the amount of gas it sells to Britain.

## COMPANY NOTES

Asahi Chemical Industries Ltd. said it has begun testing with Dai-ichon Pharmaceutical Co. an anticancer agent called tumor necrosis factor. Both companies are Japanese.

Atlantic Richfield Co. has agreed to a \$22.5-million out-of-court settlement in a major California price-fixing case, the first victory in a 10-year struggle by the state to get a better price for oil taken from public lands. The suit, filed in 1975, contended that Atlantic Richfield, as well as Texaco, Union, Shell, Chevron, Mobil and Exxon underpinned the state and local governments for oil taken from public lands.

Bally Manufacturing Corp. said it would take a \$150-million pre-tax charge in the fourth quarter to consolidate its troubled video arcade game business. The company expects the write-off after related tax credits to produce a \$95-million loss for the quarter and an \$81-million loss for the year. In 1983, Bally had net of \$5.2 million on sales of \$1.2 billion.

Charter Consolidated PLC said it has sold seven million shares in Minerals & Resources Corp. for about \$38 million (\$45.2 million), cutting its stake in the company to 3.7 percent from 7.9 percent.

Dome Petroleum Ltd. asked its 54 lenders to drop a requirement that it raise \$265 million in new equity by Feb. 5. The requirement is part of a \$3.9-billion debt restructuring agreement between the company and its lenders.

Hutchinson Whampoa Ltd. announced a 4-billion-Hong-Kong-dollar (\$512.8-million) residential property development project for the Eastern Kowloon section of Hong Kong.

Lever Furniture Corp. said it executed a definitive agreement with a purchasing group for a \$39.9-share buyout. The buying group includes members of management and investment concerns.

Nestlé SA, the Swiss food-products concern, said it is negotiating to take a 26-percent stake in the private West German foods group, Herpa, for an undisclosed sum.

Nissan Motor Co. of Japan said it plans to produce 2.6 million vehicles in calendar 1985, up 4 percent from an estimated 2.5 million this year.

Pantry Pride, the U.S. supermarket, drug and electronics conglomerate, said a takeover challenge by a group of dissident shareholders failed. Shareholders re-elected the chairman, Grant Gentry, and his directors with 60 percent of the vote.

Power Technologies Ltd. of South Africa said its Asco Electric SA subsidiary has finalized the sale of its cable division to Scottish Cables Ltd. in a transaction which will leave Asco with a 65-percent stake in Scottish.

Robotic Vision Systems Inc. said General Motors Corp. purchased about 18 percent of its common stock on a fully-diluted basis for \$9 a share, or about \$8.9 million. It said GM has agreed to limit its interest in Robotic to a maximum of 30 percent over the next five years.

Warner Communications Inc. said that it has agreed to sell its Franklin Mint subsidiary for \$167.5 million to American Protection Industries Inc., a privately owned security company here.

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## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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## RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

SWITZERLAND

AU VIEUX CHATEAU - Fully Swiss Swiss style gourmet dining, bar, dancing, live music, and private parties.

LAURENCE - Fully Swiss Swiss style gourmet dining, bar, dancing, live music, and private parties.

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**Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.**

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Sls. 100% High Low Ch. Ov.

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22%	11%	FWRB	30	6.9	18	21	23
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[illegible][illegible]**NASDAQ National Market Prices**[illegible][illegible]

## Dec. 14

NEW LOWS 25

Starwood      TriStar      Universal      Warner  
WormCom wt    WillcoGbs    Wright-Har 0    Yarnet



**ACROSS**

1 Premiering or Kruger  
5 Brume  
9 Oil source  
14 Swift horse  
18 Rhine feeder  
20 Lesser Sunda island  
21 Stream  
22 Sketch  
23 — und Drang  
25 Basque province  
26 Icelandic literary work  
27 OUTSIDE  
31 Tooth wearers  
32 Dolt  
33 Motives  
34 Province in China  
37 Be moodily silent  
39 Large, thick or gross  
41 Assist, in "Texan"  
42 Accompany  
43 Othello's ensign  
45 Sir, in colonial India  
50 Gumbo  
52 N African garment

**ACROSS**

53 Pasture grass  
55 Star of "The Entertainer"  
56 Addicts  
58 Doctrine  
61 Cryptologist  
63 One of the Furies  
64 Agitated states  
65 Ancient Hebrew month  
66 Soak up rays  
67 Malay boat  
68 Shelley's "Skylark"  
69 Moon crater named for a French astronomer  
71 British break  
73 Marble or plane  
74 Spanish silver piece  
75 Brake sound  
80 Misbehave  
81 Roguish trick  
83 Puccini piece  
84 Openbill, e.g.  
86 Wrongful act  
88 Wildcat  
89 Becomes oxidized  
91 Long from La.

**ACROSS**

82 Lowest decks  
85 Ramparts  
86 Addicts  
88 News  
89 Refer  
101 By the joint action of  
105 Powell co-star  
106 Portico for Pericles  
107 TOPOFF  
115 Spare  
116 Double curves  
117 An archangel  
118 Sign of sorrow  
119 "Venerable"  
120 Coast  
121 City on the Oka  
122 Site of Hannibal's defeat: 202 B.C.  
123 Galena and pyrite  
124 Certain heaters  
125 Kind of physician  
126 Discoverer of heavy hydrogen

**DOWN**

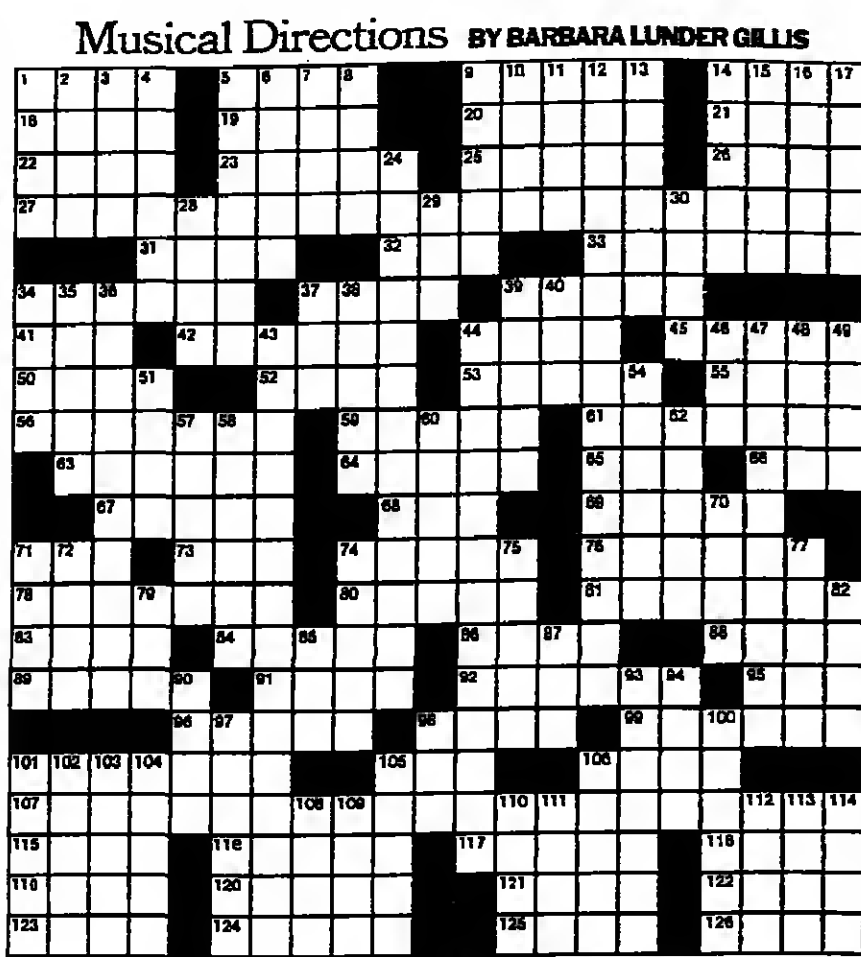
1 Catholic calendar  
2 Rotate  
3 "Hagen Girl," Reagan film  
4 NOWHERE  
5 Soldier's gear  
6 Metrical stress  
7 Eschew  
8 Actor Rip  
9 Rod  
10 Dagger handle  
11 Oriental nurse  
12 EXCUSE ME  
13 Utensil on a pencil

**DOWN**

14 Mirrors  
15 Copland ballet  
16 Poet Wylan  
17 Spilled  
18 HOMELESS  
19 Actress  
20 Lanchester  
21 Dumbest or rubble  
22 N.M. resort  
23 Drive away  
24 Volcano  
25 CUT IN

**DOWN**

37 Place's place  
38 Groups of troops  
39 Trade centers  
40 Turkish title  
41 ALL-COVE  
42 DROP KICK  
43 FUS  
44 SKIP IT  
45 Farm structure  
46 Declare  
47 Frog or toad  
48 Translation for Caesar's "Veni"  
49 Farm structure  
50 Declare  
51 Frog or toad  
52 Translation for Caesar's "Veni"



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**DOWN**

58 System of morals  
59 City in W. France  
60 Pianist  
61 Schumann  
62 Bestow  
63 Despot  
64 Beld  
65 Challenge  
66 Frolic  
67 Was human

**DOWN**

79 Break bread  
82 River through The Bronx  
85 "Town"  
87 Literary initials  
88 Ingredient  
89 Kneecap  
90 Road sign  
91 Bristly

**DOWN**

98 Ages upon ages  
100 Founder of Taoism  
101 Finely tempered sword  
102 Arabian ruler  
103 Hebrew letter  
104 Hock and sack  
105 Christie's "12 Angry Men"

**DOWN**

106 Cookie pan  
108 Xenon's cousin  
109 City ESE of Erfurt  
110 Out of  
111 Bore  
112 Construct  
113 Broadened fabric  
114 Low cart

## IN SEARCH OF L. L. BEAN

By M. R. Montgomery. Drawings by Mary F. Rhineland. 242 pp. \$16.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

FROM the moment you pick up M. R. Montgomery's "In Search of L. L. Bean," you know you've got hold of something a bit unusual. First, there's the delightfully silly looking figure smiling at you on the dust jacket—an elderly man with a flyrod and fishing reel who is wearing, over his brown business suit and tie, a hunting jacket and a pair of L. L. Bean's famous leather-top, rubber-bottom Maine Hunting Shoes.

Then there's Mary F. Rhineland's pen-and-ink sketch on the title page, which makes it look as if you are about to embark on a sensitive nature essay about the vanishing world of the towhee, and after that, almost as if to reinforce the message, there's the epigraph from D. H. Thoreau's "Journals" about the satisfaction of good hoots.

And then there's the yarn you happen to come upon while browsing, told by a former clerk at L. L. Bean about a retired game warden who used to come into the retail store, cut up rubber bands—or

## BOOKS

"elastics," as they call them in Maine—and drop them into the open can of Bean's Best Pie Tobacco (it was actually Edgeworth's) that was laid out for the customers to sample.

But what exactly it is we've got hold of here is not so easy to explain. "In Search of L. L. Bean" is a sort of company history of the Freeport, Maine, sports outfitter, though it is by no stretch of the imagination an authorized one. The subject of L. L. Bean gets Montgomery, an outdoor sports columnist for The Boston Globe, into several other matters, which he pursues with a verve and wit not often encountered among company historians.

His own description sums it up best of all. "This is a book about Maine, the Eastern sporting establishment, and L. L. Bean, in no particular order," he writes in his introductory chapter. "They are inseparable, historically, and maintaining the illusion that they are inseparable today is the major marketing problem facing L. L. Bean Inc. as it passes into the era of modern management and annual sales of \$23 million, a hundred times the business that the Old Man did in his best year. So, we must talk of Maine Hunting Shoes and shipping docks and skiing wax as well as Atlantic salmon, black flies, the big woods, float planes and back roads—for it is all an inseparable weave. There is no L. L. Bean without

out Maine, and, as you will see, there may be no Maine without L. L. Bean, the state's best advertisement."

Actually, "In Search of L. L. Bean" is two books. The first is about the "Old Man," Leo Leonwood Bean, who liked to tramp the Maine woods on his very bad feet and was therefore thunderstruck at the age of 39 with his only great idea, to make a shoe rubber with a leather boot-top, thus creating the Maine Hunting Shoe. With that and what Montgomery calls "his maddened prose style"—in an early catalog, Bean included a diagram of the boot "Showing how leg is held in place when worn below the knee"—Bean built a business that left him free to hunt and fish to his heart's, and feet's, content.

In the second book, Montgomery recounts how Bean's heirs have built the business into "what is becoming the largest specialty mail-order house in the United States—a business that if it were publicly held would have a paper worth of a third of a billion dollars."

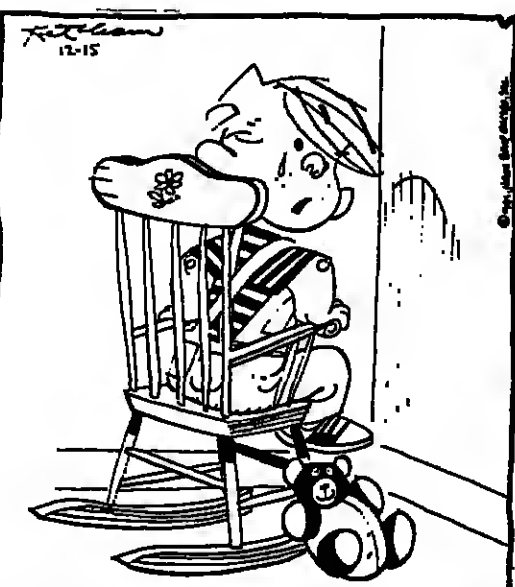
I happen to feel a little more enthusiastic about the first book. It takes Montgomery fishing, and he writes extremely well on that subject. It also divulges the wonderfully amusing insight that L. L. Bean was never an outfitter for the serious woodsman, particularly the Maine woodsman; the store was always for what Mainiacs refer to as "Sports"—the equivalent, I take it, of what Westerners used to call "Dudes"—or people with fantasies of the woods that Bean was able to feed.

Together, the two books tell an edifying tale of the United States' development as a consuming society. If you think you understand this story, then please answer the following question: Of all the media in which L. L. Bean has advertised, what do you suppose was its all-time winner for buyers-gained-per-dollar-spent? Sports Afield? Outdoor Life? Field & Stream? Fly Fisherman?

None of the above. It was The New York Review of Books that renounced the biggest advertising bang for Bean's advertising buck. As Montgomery concludes, "That is what it has come to—the person most in need of Maine Hunting Shoes and Maine Guide Shirts and Bean's Best Chamis Shirts is also the person who needs David Levine cartoons and endless discussions of neo-liberalism and the virtues of post-modern poetry. You figure it."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



'GOD WATCHES ME ALL THE TIME! IF SANTA WANTS TO KNOW IF I'VE BEEN GOOD, HE CAN ASK HIM!'

## WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.	EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Algeria	15	10	W	0	London	10	5	W	0
Amsterdam	10	5	W	0	Madrid	12	7	W	0
Antwerp	10	5	W	0	Moscow	10	5	W	0
Birmingham	10	5	W	0	Nice	15	10	W	0
Bombay	25	20	W	0	Paris	10	5	W	0
Buenos Aires	20	15	W	0	Prague	10	5	W	0
Calcutta	25	20	W	0	Reykjavik	10	5	W	0
Canton	20	15	W	0	Stockholm	10	5	W	0
Cebu	25	20	W	0	Strasbourg	10	5	W	0
Colon	25	20	W	0	Vienna	10	5	W	0
Hankow	20	15	W	0	Zurich	10	5	W	0
Hong Kong	25	20	W	0					
Kobe	20	15	W	0					
Manila	25	20	W	0					
Peking	20	15	W	0					
Rangoon	25	20	W	0					
Shanghai	20	15	W	0					
Singapore	25	20	W	0					
Tientsin	20	15	W	0					
Yokohama	25	20	W	0					

MIDDLE EAST	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Ankara	10	5	W	0
Bahia	15	10	W	0
Bombay	25	20	W	0
Calcutta	25	20	W	0
Canton	20	15	W	0
Cebu	25	20	W	0
Colon	25	20	W	0
Hankow	20	15	W	0
Hong Kong	25	20	W	0
Kobe	20	15	W	0
Manila	25	20	W	0
Peking	20	15	W	0
Rangoon	25	20	W	0
Shanghai	20	15	W	0
Singapore	25	20	W	0
Tientsin	20	15	W	0
Yokohama	25	20	W	0

OCEANIA	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Auckland	15	10	W	0
Bahia	15	10	W	0
Bombay	25	20	W	0
Calcutta	25	20	W	0
Canton	20	15	W	0
Cebu	25	20	W	0
Colon	25	20	W	0
Hankow	20	15	W	0
Hong Kong	25	20	W	0
Kobe	20	15	W	0
Manila	25	20	W	0
Peking	20	15	W	0
Rangoon	25	20	W	0
Shanghai	20	15	W	0
Singapore	25	20	W	0
Tientsin	20	15	W	0
Yokohama	25	20	W	0

Frankfurt	18	30	0	43	ci	Anchorage	-10	14	-15	5
Stockholm	1	34	1	30	ci	Atlanta	22	77	11	52
San Francisco	8	46	1	34	sh	Boston	5	41	0	22
Venice	4	43	4	39	r	Chicago	6	43	0	32



## SPORTS

## Bills Could Win by Losing, Bengals Still in Running in Last Regular Season Game

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Not all rewards come from winning. In fact, the Buffalo Bills are confronted by a situation in which they would be rewarded by losing. If the Bengals beat them Sunday in Cincinnati, the Bills will have assured themselves the first pick in the college draft next year. And, because one of the Bills' priorities may be to find a new quarterback, Doug Flutie's mailing address next year could be Orchard Park, New York.

Of course, the mere suggestion that a team might gain by losing is met with disdain by the parties involved.

"If the No. 1 comes, it comes," said Terry Blewett, the Bills' general manager. "Anybody who has been involved with a team doesn't even consider the possibility that you gain by losing. Losing is traumatic, and it's far worse than any potential benefit. When you lose 11 in a row, the way we have, the trauma can't compensate for the consolation prize of the first pick in the draft. And that's all it is."

The Bills lost their first 11 games, before they stunned Dallas, 14-3. After 15 weeks, they are 2-

13, and another loss would prevent any of three teams now at 3-12 — the Houston Oilers, the Minnesota Vikings and the Atlanta Falcons — from creating a tie for the first choice.

Losing is also a major concern for the Bengals. They're 7-8, a game behind the first-place Pittsburgh Steelers in the Central Division of

## NFL ROUNDOUP

the American Conference. If the Steelers defeat the Raiders on Sunday in Los Angeles, they will win the division. But if they lose, and if the Bengals defeat the Bills, then the division title will belong to Cincinnati.

(Harrah's Reno Race & Sports Book has made Cincinnati a 13½-point favorite.)

Previews of other NFL games with the point spreads follow:

## FRIDAY

Los Angeles Rams (10-5) at San Francisco 49ers (14-1) — The Rams couldn't beat the 49ers seven weeks ago in Anaheim, California, and it's not likely they can beat them now. In their last five games, the 49ers have averaged two points, and another victory would set a league

record for most victories in one season. (San Francisco Giants are favored by 6 points.)

## SATURDAY

New Orleans Saints (6-9) at New York Giants (9-6) — As important as this game is to the Giants, it is virtually meaningless to New Orleans to their 18th consecutive nonwinning season. The Saints have given up at least 24 points in each of their last four games. (New York Giants by 9.)

Denver Broncos (12-3) at Seattle Seahawks (12-3) — The winner is the champion of the American Conference West. Before last weekend, there was little to suggest that this game wouldn't be as exciting as the one three weeks ago, when a Seattle victory was assured with a missed field goal by Denver to the final seconds.

But last Sunday, Seattle's Dave Krieg threw five interceptions in a 34-7 loss to Kansas City. Still, the Broncos have lost their last four games in Seattle. (Seattle by 3.)

## SUNDAY

St. Louis Cardinals (9-6) at Washington Redskins (10-5) — The winner is the National Conference East champion. These teams last met the eighth week of the season, and St. Louis won,

25-24. Since then, the Redskins are 5-2, with a big victory over the Cowboys last Sunday, and the Cardinals are 4-3. As opponents, they match up well, each with better defensive than offensive rankings. (Washington by 6.)

Chicago Bears (9-6) at Detroit Lions (4-9-1) — Though they have clinched the national Conference Central title, the Bears have lost their last two games and continue to be in trouble at quarterback. Only two are healthy for this game: Rusty Lisch and Greg Landry. The Lions, however, have lost four of their last five. (Detroit by 2.)

Green Bay Packers (7-8) at Minnesota Vikings (3-12) — In losing to the 49ers last weekend, 51-7, the Vikings looked as if they were playing defense with seven men, none in the secondary. Green Bay has won six of its last seven. A victory by the Packers would give them a 500 record and leave the Vikings with their worst record in 22 years. (Green Bay by 7½.)

Philadelphia Eagles (6-8-1) at Atlanta Falcons (3-12) — If the Vikings aren't the worst team in the league, the Falcons are. They have the longest current losing streak, nine games, and can't expect to beat the Eagles. (Philadelphia by 3.)

New York Jets (7-8) at Tampa Bay Buccaneers (5-10) — No matter what happens, the Jets can do no worse than third place this time, and a victory would mean a 500 season for them. For the Buccaneers, a triumph would mean a nice send-off for John McKay, who will be coaching his last game with them. (Tampa Bay by 4.)

Cleveland Browns (4-11) at Houston Oilers (3-12) — The Browns have played steadily down throughout the season, and that seems to be reason enough why they should beat the Oilers again. (Houston by 2.)

Indianapolis Colts (4-11) at New England Patriots (8-7) — After thumping the Colts, 50-17, the Patriots have lost three straight games, eliminating themselves from the playoffs. In all likelihood, though, they will beat Indianapolis again. The Colts have lost four straight and six of the last seven with an offense that has virtually no passing game. (New England by 10.)

Pittsburgh Steelers (8-7) at Los Angeles Raiders (11-4) — The Raiders have won their last six games with Pittsburgh, including two in the playoffs. The Steelers, who have led the Central

Division every week of the season, can clinch the division title with a victory; otherwise, they must rely on a loss by the Bengals. The Raiders have been at their best for a month and need a victory for the possibility that they could be the host team to the AFC wild-card game. (Los Angeles Raiders by 6½.)

Kansas City Chiefs (6-9) at San Diego Chargers (7-8) — Injuries have ruined the season for both of these teams. When they last met, the seventh week of the season, San Diego won, 31-13. Since then, both clubs have stumbled, the Chargers a little less so, which is probably why they'll win again. (San Diego by 2.)

## MONDAY

Dallas Cowboys (9-6) at Miami Dolphins (13-2) — The Cowboys may need a victory to make the playoffs; the Dolphins may need a victory to win the home-field advantage throughout the playoffs. The Dolphins rarely lose at home and have a victory to their only other meeting with the Cowboys to Miami, in 1978. But Tony Dorsett can cause all kinds of problems for Miami's defense, which has performed poorly in all respects the last few weeks. (Miami by 6½.)

## Baseball Owners Censure Turner

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — National League club owners voted at their meeting in Houston last week to censure Ted Turner, the owner of the Atlanta Braves, for his contract offer to Bruce Sutter.

The owners' action, instigated primarily by the St. Louis Cardinals, with whom Sutter played for four years, prompted Turner to restructure the offer to Sutter, a move that actually raised the value of his

contract from \$9 million for six years to \$10 million.

The censure motion, which some owners believed was the first of its kind, was passed by a vote of 11 to 1, with the Braves the only dissenting club.

Most owners contacted about the censure declined to discuss the action. Turner did not return telephone calls to the Braves' office and his television station, WTBS.

Turner did not attend the meeting at which the owners took the vote. The Braves were represented

by Bill Bartholomew, the former owner of the club who now is chairman of the board.

At the core of the owners' concern was the deferred money that makes up such a heavy part of the Sutter contract. "There is substantial deferred money that didn't look like it would be funded," one owner said. "We wondered about the long-term liability—would the league or other teams be liable if something happened with Turner and the Braves?"

However, other baseball officials acknowledged that the owners had discussed the censure matter and voted on it without knowing all of the facts involved in the funding of the 30 years' of Sutter's deferred payments.

There is some disagreement over whether the censure forced Turner to alter the offer. But he did, and to provide Sutter with a similar payment over the 30-year period, Turner had to make it a \$10 million deal over the six-year life of the contract.

Of that \$10 million, \$4.5 million will go to Sutter over the six years of the contract and the remaining \$5.5 million will go into the deferred-payment plan. The revised contract calls for a \$1.4-million signing bonus.

For his 1985 income, Sutter will have \$375,000 from the signing bonus, plus another \$375,000 in salary. Then he will receive \$750,000 in salary in each of the next five years.

The owners were apparently roused to action by initial reports that the Braves were giving Sutter \$48 million. That sum, however, was the total figure after 36 years and could be reached in many other contracts if they included a significant amount of deferred money.

## Sutcliffe Re-Signs With Cubs

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One month after he became a free agent, Rick Sutcliffe decided to re-sign with the Chicago Cubs.

Neither the Cubs nor the pitcher made an immediate announcement, but Sutcliffe and his agent, Barry Axelrod, were to Chicago on Thursday to notify by telephone the other three teams in the running of his decision. The three others to contention for the National League's Cy Young award winner were the San Diego Padres, the Kansas City Royals and the Atlanta Braves.

The Cubs' offer to Sutcliffe was believed to be \$1.8 million a year for five years. Sutcliffe, who had a 16-1 record after the Cubs acquired him to a trade with Cleveland last June, had a \$900,000 salary last season.



Rick Sutcliffe

Sutcliffe was the starting pitcher of the fifth game of the National League championship series between the Cubs and Padres last season, and was the losing pitcher when the Padres rallied to win the game and the pennant.



Thomas Hearns

## Hagler, Hearns to Meet for Middleweight Title

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With immodest understatement and opulent surroundings, it was announced Thursday that Marvin Hagler would defend the world middleweight championship against Thomas Hearns, and every one concerned is happy that it did not happen, as planned, two years ago, when it would have been just another fight.

Instead, the two fighters will be guaranteed a total of at least \$10.5 million when they meet April 15 in an outdoor stadium at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas in boxing's first "fight of the decade" in almost three years.

Billed simply as "The Fight," the bout will match the undisputed 30-year-old middleweight champion, Hagler, who has not lost to almost nine years, against the one man given a chance of beating him.

"I've had to get up here and sell some fights that took a lot of selling," said Bob Arum, the promoter, at a news conference. "This is a strange experience."

Bob Arum, the promoter, had tried to sell this fight before its time, when Hearns was still shaken by his only loss to 41 pro fights, a 14th-round knockout by Sugar Ray Leonard in a welterweight title fight in 1981. Two years ago, before the fight was canceled, the two contestants would have earned perhaps a total of \$3 million.

"Thomas is much more confident now and he's bigger," said Prentiss Byrd, his assistant manager. "The 26-year-old Hearns, who holds the World Boxing Council super welterweight title, will be going for his third world championship. He re-established himself as 'The Hit Man' this year with a stunning two-round knockout of

Roberto Duran, who was able to take Hagler 15 rounds last year.

The fight is scheduled for 12 rounds under WBC rules. The WBC withdrew recognition of Hagler to October when, for his 10th title defense, the champion insisted on meeting Mustafa Hamsho in a 15-round bout. Though the fight did not last three rounds, the WBC stripped Hagler of the title. On Thursday, it gave it back. The World Boxing Association and International Boxing Federation also recognize Hagler.

"This is the highlight of my career," said Hagler, who has a 60-2-2 record.

Hearns, who had predicted his two-round knockout of Duran, said this bout would be "more of a surprise."

"The only surprise I'll have is if he shows up in the ring," said Hagler.



Marvin Hagler

## Promoter Indicted on Tax Evasion

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Don King, boxing's leading promoter to the United States, and an aide were indicted by a federal grand jury Thursday on a total of 23 counts of income-tax evasion, filing false and fraudulent tax returns and conspiracy.

Rudolph W. Giuliani, the U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York, said King and his longtime secretary, Constance Harper, the vice president of Don King Productions, were charged with conspiring to divert more than \$1 million in corporate receipts to their personal use. Most of the money was paid in cash to King directly, the indictment charged.

Neither of the accused could be reached for comment Thursday, but the office of King's attorney, Vincent Fuller, issued a statement that said in part that King and Harper "believe that they are innocent of all charges and that they will be fully exonerated when they are provided with the opportunity to defend themselves."

"The company and its officers," the statement said, "consistently filed what they believed to be complete and accurate tax returns."

King has been the main target, according to federal investigators, of a four-year inquiry into boxing corruption, but Giuliani said that the indictment did not indicate an industry scandal.

Roanne L. Mann, the assistant U.S. attorney who has been directing the boxing investigation, said that the current charges all involved King has promotions, although King has also been a promoter of the Michael Jackson music tour.

King, 53, and Harper, 51, will be arraigned next Friday. If convicted of all charges, King would face a maximum of 46 years' imprisonment and fines totaling \$65,000. Harper would face a maximum of 62 years and \$115,000 in fines.



Atlanta's Kevin Willis (42) slams the ball in past Houston's Ralph Sampson. The Rockets defeated the Hawks, 96-93.

## Brodeur's 47 Saves Lead Canucks Past Canadiens, 5-4

The Associated Press

MONTREAL — Last month, after the Vancouver Canucks had sent him to the minors, the veteran goalie Richard Brodeur was won-

dering whether he would ever again get a chance to play in the National Hockey League.

But because of injuries and poor play by Vancouver's other netminders, Brodeur was recalled two weeks ago and he has recorded three straight victories. His latest effort, a 47-save performance in

Montreal, helped the Canucks to a 5-4 victory Thursday night. Brodeur punctuated his big night by stopping all 24 shots he faced in the final period, when his teammates managed but one shot at the Canadiens' net.

"That was the best performance by a goalie in a period I've ever seen," said Montreal's Marin Tremblay.

Elsewhere Thursday, it was Los Angeles 7, Edmonton 2; Boston 5, Quebec 5, and New Jersey 4, St. Louis 4.

The Canucks had won only four games and sat at the bottom of the overall league standings before their current winning streak. Brodeur has made a key to the turnaround, making 101 saves while allowing only nine goals.

"I made a couple of saves by diving at the shooter out of desperation," said Brodeur. "When you get 51 shots, you're going to have a lot of tough saves."

"I'd rather have a lot of shots and stay hot than have one or two and go cold. And my defense blocked a lot of shots. It scares me to think what the total would have been without them."

Mark Kirtson broke a 4-4 tie with 29 seconds to go in the second period on a low shot from the high slot that went in off the stick of goalie Doug Sotestrand. Rick Lanz, Patrick Sundstrom, Moe Lemay and Thomas Gradin also scored for Vancouver, while Mark Hunter, Mats Naslund, Lucien Delbois and Pierre Mondou had Montreal's tallies.

Brodeur saved the game to the third period with a sparkling glove stop on a shot by Naslund, which was headed for an empty cage.

"I saw the whole net and I had a pretty good shot but he made a big save," Naslund explained. "Sometimes, if you get a bad shot, you get down on yourself, but I hit the puck pretty good and I give him credit for that save."

## Sonics Learn Knack Of Beating the Lakers

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — The Seattle Super-Sonics have the solution to a problem the rest of the National Basketball Association has a hard time solving: beating the Los Angeles Lakers.

Jack Sikma hit a jumper with

## NBA FOCUS

eight seconds left to overtime Thursday night to give Seattle a 124-122 victory over the Lakers, the third time in three tries the Sonics have defeated the defending Western Conference champions this season.

"They seemed to have our number," the Lakers' coach, Pat Riley, said. "It seemed like they made every big shot. They always kept one step ahead of the posse."

Tom Chambers scored 34 points to lead Seattle, while Sikma and Al Wood added 22 apiece. Kareem Abdul-Jabbar had 34 points and James Worthy 28 for the Lakers.

Elsewhere in the NBA, it was the Los Angeles Clippers 106, Portland 100; New York 119, Utah 115;

Houston 96, Atlanta 93, and Phoenix 116, Washington 86.

Coach Lenny Wilkens said the Sonics' game-winning play against the Lakers worked just the way it was designed. Sikma got free off a pick set by teammate Ricky Sobers against Abdul-Jabbar.

"Jack's last bucket was the first option on the play," Wilkens said. "I felt he would be open, but not that much."

The Lakers never led in the overtime, but tied the score 120-120 on a jumper by Abdul-Jabbar with 10 seconds left.

Chambers scored 16 points in the first quarter to give Seattle a 33-26 lead after one period. The Sonics extended the margin to 63-49 at halftime and still led 95-82 after three quarters, but Los Angeles outscored them 28-15 in the fourth period to force the overtime.

Riley said he was encouraged by the Lakers' comeback.

"We played very well to the second half, but they deserved the win because they made all the plays — especially the last one," he said.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Pole Wins World Cup Slalom Race

MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO, Italy (AP) — Dorothea Tschakaloff of Poland scored the first World Cup victory of her career Friday when she won a women's slalom ski race here.

Tschakaloff, 21, skied the two runs down the difficult Miramonti course in a total of 1 minute, 47.90 seconds. Brigitte Gaudin of Switzerland finished second in 1:48.36, and Christelle Guignard of France, winner of the previous World Cup slalom in Switzerland, finished third in 1:48.57.

Ferrine Pelem of France, who had been the fastest in the first heat, fell poorly in the second leg and dropped to fourth place, one hundredth of a second behind Guignard. The defending World Cup champion, Erika Hovde of Switzerland, who finished just seconds after the start of her first run, still leads the overall standings with 57 points.

## NFL Sues to Prevent Eagles' Move

PHILADELPHIA (UPI) — The National Football League on Friday filed suit in U.S. District Court against the Philadelphia Eagles and the team's owner, Leonard Tose, in an attempt to prevent the team from moving to Arizona.

A spokesman for the NFL said the suit seeks a court ruling to enforce the Eagles' contract to operate an NFL franchise in Philadelphia as it has for 51 years. "What began as a trickle, in the wake of the Raiders' case to California, now threatens to become a flood if the Eagles leave the country's fourth largest market," it said.

The league stressed that a move would abandon a community that has supported its team for more than half a century and place two teams in Phoenix, an untested pro football market. The Arizona Outlaws of the U.S. Football League would contest an NFL team for the fan dollar.

## Soccer Fan Jailed in Attack on Player

MANCHESTER, England (AP) — A Glasgow Celtic soccer fan who attacked Rapid Vienna's goalkeeper, Herbert Feurer, during Wednesday night's replay of a UEFA match has been jailed for three months.

John Tobin, 31, of Coventry ran on the field during the game, which Rapid Vienna won, 1-0, and landed two blows on Feurer before being led away by police. The match was being replayed after violence broke out during the original game at Glasgow on Nov. 7.

Also appearing in court Thursday was Hugh Honeyman who attacked another Rapid player, Peter Pacanik, as he was leaving the field at the end of the game. Honeyman, 31, was remanded on bail.

## Olympic Panel Withholds Payments

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Harry L. Usher, the Los Angeles Olympics general manager, has announced that the Olympic Committee has withheld payment of nearly \$125 million it promised to September to the U.S. Olympic Committee and to a Southern California youth sports foundation until it is clear whether the committee's big surplus is subject to taxation.

"There has been no formal investigation instituted by the Internal Revenue Service," he said.

He said that the only money distributed thus far out of the surplus, which recently has been reported to be at least \$162 million, has been \$12.5 million to national sports federations, some of which needed it to meet current expenses.

## SCOREBOARD

## Basketball

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	17	5	.773	2
Washington	14	9	.609	3½
New York	11	12	.479	6
New Jersey	9	13	.409	10

CENTRAL DIVISION				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minneapolis	14	10	.588	—
Detroit	13	10	.568	½
Chicago	11	11	.545	1
Atlanta	10	14	.417	4½
Indiana	5	17	.227	9
Cleveland	2	19	.091	12½

WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Denver	15	7	.682	—
Houston	14	10	.583	2
Dallas	11	11	.500	4
Utah	10	12	.455	5
San Antonio	11	12	.476	4½
Kansas City	4	16	.200	10½

PACIFIC DIVISION				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
L.A. Lakers	15	10	.600	—
Phoenix	14	10	.580	—
Portland	13	11	.541	½

## Football

## NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	12	3	.800	—
Atlanta	10	5	.667	2
Los Angeles	9	6	.600	3
San Diego	8	7	.538	4
Buffalo	2	13	.133	10

NATIONAL CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	8	7	.533	3½
Cincinnati	7	8	.467	5
Cleveland	4	11	.267	7½
Houston	3	12	.200	10

NATIONAL CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	10	6	.625	—
N.Y. Giants	9	6	.600	½
St. Louis	9	6	.600	½
Dallas	9	6	.600	½
Philadelphia	6	9	.400	3½

N.Y. Giants	9	6	0	.600	296	291
St. Louis	9	6	0	.600	296	316
Delos	9	6	0	.600	287	280
Philadelphia	6	8	1	.433	268	274
Central						
Chicago	9	6	0	.600	295	335
Green Bay	7	8	0	.467	252	295
Tampan Bay	5	10	0	.333	294	359



